

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 55,934—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY—TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK
FOR
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE
LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARRILLIES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL
AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connects at	Tons
1913				
2nd May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
10th	PERIA	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
17th	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10000
24th	PERIA	6000	MOLTA	10000
31st	SALSETTE	6000	MOLTA	10000
7th June	PERIA	6000	MOLTA	10000
14th	SALSETTE	6000	MOLTA	10000
21st	PERIA	6000	MOLTA	10000
28th	SALSETTE	6000	MOLTA	10000
5th July	PERIA	6000	MOLTA	10000
12th	SALSETTE	6000	MOLTA	10000
19th	PERIA	6000	MOLTA	10000
26th	SALSETTE	6000	MOLTA	10000
2nd Aug.	PERIA	6000	MOLTA	10000
9th	SALSETTE	6000	MOLTA	10000
16th	PERIA	6000	MOLTA	10000
23rd	SALSETTE	6000	MOLTA	10000
30th	PERIA	6000	MOLTA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day
of sailing. All Passengers must attend at
that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspec-
tion by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay
fortnightly usually on Wednesdays, taking
Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan,
and return tickets are issued on favourable
terms.
For accommodation and further informa-
tion, apply to
A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES (JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and
Karachi for
MARRILLIES AND LIVERPOOL, &c
SPRING 1913.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Benares	8973	23 Apr	5 May
City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	19 May
City of Sparta	5415	17	31
City of Manchester	5551	21	4
City of York	7810	31	14
Trafalgar Hall	5321	12 June	26
City of London	9000	19 July	2

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
Through booking in connection with Nord-
deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class
Marrillies	578	891	429	649
L. ndon via				
Marrillies	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are
fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Concessions granted to Families, Rail-
way Employees, Hospital Nurses, Mission-
aries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the army are exempted from
the penalty attached to overstaying their
leave by reason of delay in arrival of
steamers, provided it is timed to arrive
within the period of their leave.
Each steamer carries a daily qualified
Surgeon and experienced stewards, ex-
cept "B" class.
All steamers have Electric Light and
Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE,
except "B" class.
The fares advertised include Free Pas-
sage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay
and Karachi and vice versa.
For passages and full particulars apply
to—
Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons.
Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Camp-
bell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH
AFRICA.
THE following steamers
will sail:—
Vessels. Tons. Capts. To sail about
Markgraf 3680 Kasch 3rd May 1913
Taking passengers and cargo for SEY-
CHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZAN-
ZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE
COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.
For rates and particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY
GAZETTE" when available, are sup-
plied at the following special prices: If
a date over one and within 3 months, eight
annas a copy; over three months old and
within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over
12 months old, an additional rupee for
each year; and whenever a search is neces-
sary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be
paid in advance.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH
STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.
FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.
Steamers sail on Thurs. Time Route via
Dumra — 1905 Thurs. 24th April. 9 a.m. P.C.M.
Linga — 2185 Mon. 25th April. 11 a.m. P.D. & C.M.
Cutch Mandvie.
Or later on arrival of English Mail
Steamer.
• Porbander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "Dumra," 1,995 tons, on Thursday,
24th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire,
and Mahomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN
GULF PORTS.
(Extra.)
S. S. "Palitana," 3,172 tons, on Wednes-
day, 23rd April, calling at Karachi,
Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Dubai,
Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and
Busehr.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN
GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thurs-
day, 24th April, calling at Verna-
wal, Mangrola, Karachi, Pasi, Charbar,
Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Honjama, Linga,
Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and
Busehr.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH
AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)
Steamers. Tonnage. Sailing on
Pundua 3305 Thursday, 1st May.
Palamotta 3413 " 15th "
Hindula 3338 " 29th "
Pentakota 3418 " 12th June.
*Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and
Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape
Colony Ports transhipping at Durban,
to the steamers of the Union Castle or
other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings with onward con-
nections to ports in Arca, Burma, Straits
Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New
Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage
may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
22nd April, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER THE
MAIL AUSTRIAN
CONTRACT GOVERN-
MENT.
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail on
1913.
Gablounz 3000. G. Gillhuber 1st May
Halsburg 3979. E. Seberich 16th May
Cioapatra 4039. N. Chernich 1st June
ORDINARY LINE VIA KARACHI.
Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail
about.
Austria 7588. D. Comulich 10th May.
China 6017. N. Giuriovich 28th May.
Persia 5895. G. Bartole 28th June
All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.
FIRST CLASS.
To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 500
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 750
To London via Trieste and back .. 908 to 1038
SECOND CLASS.
To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 525
To London via Trieste and back .. 682 to 722
*Fares according to class of Railway.
*Fares according to route on Railway.
ORDINARY LINES.
To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 675
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 529 to 534
To London via Trieste and back .. 833 to 963
*Fares according to Route and Class on
Railway.
RETURN TICKETS available for TWO
YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights
are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and return tickets are issued via
Trieste, by the St. Gotthard, Tauren, and
other routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN
TICKETS
are issued to return either by Messageries
Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa
Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa
or Naples to Bombay, or by North German
Lloyd from Genoa, to Colombo, or vice versa.
STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,
PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
KOBE.
Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail about
Giella 4280 .. 7th May 1913
For further particulars regarding pas-
sages apply to—
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.,
62, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Con-
solidated) Act, 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP .. Rs. 500,000
RESERVE .. Rs. 500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARGING CROSS RD.,
LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi,
Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).
BANKING BUSINESS of every descrip-
tion transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and
FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates
of INTEREST to be obtained on appli-
cation.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and
DRAFTS granted on London at the
Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on
Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for banking purposes regis-
tered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY
BUSINESS of every description, in-
cluding IMPORT and EXPORT OF
CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE
of Baggage and other goods, effected by
COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited,
in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.,
SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS
supplied on application.
A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet
will be forwarded on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
CHARGING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. Rs. 1,000,000
PAID UP .. Rs. 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS .. Rs. 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Bur-
leigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., Ltd.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Mar-
tins Bank, Ltd.)
EMILE FRANCOU, Esq. (Director of
the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq. C.M.G.
(Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq.
(Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D.
SASSOON & CO.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. P. P. BART
MATHURADAS GOUDALAS, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churengate St
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms
to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED,
loans and credits granted on approved
security, and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government
securities, stocks, and shares undertaken
and dividends thereon collected for
constituents.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL .. Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) .. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in
GOVT. PAPER) .. 36,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD
BRANCHES:—At Calcutta,
Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow,
Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jub-
bulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar,
Benares, Chandousi, Hathras,
Moradabad, and Sitapur.
Fixed Deposit, Current and
Savings Bank Accounts opened
on terms which can be ascertained.
Banking Business of every
description transacted.
Copy of Rules may be had on
application.
H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch,
101, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE OF
THE "BOMBAY
GAZETTE" in Poona, Kir-
kee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rate for Subscribers is
now Rs. 26 per annum in ad-
vance, post free.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL .. Rs. 1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS .. Rs. 21,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Amritsar Hongkong New York
Bangkok Ipoh Penang
Batavia Puket
Bombay Karachi
Calcutta Klong
Canton Klong
Cebu Kuala
Colombo Lumpur
Delhi Madras
Fochow Malacca
Hankow Manila
Hankow Medan
Yokohama
Correspondents in all the principal cities
of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms
to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased,
loans and credits granted on approved
security, and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government
securities, stocks, and shares undertaken,
and dividends thereon collected for consti-
tuents.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised Rbbl. 55,000,000
"do. subscribed " 45,000,000
" subscribed by the Imperial
Chinese Govt. 100,000,000
" Kouping Tsals. 3,500,000
Reserve Funds Rbbl. 4,555,000
" " 2,455,000
HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street,
London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Askabad Hankow Paris
Baku Harbin Peking
Batoum Hongkong Samarkand
Bokara Karachi Shanghai
Bombay London Vladivostok
Calcutta Moscow Yokohama
Chefoo Newchang
Colombo Odessa
And numerous other branches throughout
Russia and Siberia.
Current Accounts and interest allowed
thereon at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on
balances up to 1 lac; above that by special
arrangement. Fixed deposits received on
terms to be ascertained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans
granted on approved security, and all
descriptions of Banking business transac-
ted.
G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .. Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY FOR PROPRIETORS .. Rs. 15,00,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 17,200,000
GOLD RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD
OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy Ipoh Johore
Bangkok Kohor Saigon
Batavia Kobe San Francisco
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Calcutta London Singapore
Canton Lyons Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taipei
Fochow Manila Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Peking Yokohama
Hongkong Yloilo
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000
provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to
12 months on terms which may be ascer-
tained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Aus-
tralia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and
every description of Banking and Ex-
change business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Greenham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .. Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description
transacted.
PRESENT RATE FOR SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 days' notice 2 1/2 per cent
under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent
under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent
under Bank Rate.
NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY
DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working
Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912
31st January, 1912 .. Rs. 8,00,000
30th April .. Rs. 24,00,000
31st July .. Rs. 52,00,000
30th December .. Rs. 100,00,000
S. N. POCHKANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London, Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies
Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances
from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate
of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December
1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per
annum for the remaining six months.
On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest
is allowed by special arrangement. No
interest will be allowed which does not
amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year
or for shorter periods at rates of interest
which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH
CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on
terms to be arranged against approved
security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its
constituents the safe custody of Shares
and Securities and the collection of divi-
dends thereon; it also undertakes the sale
and purchase of Government Paper and
all descriptions of Stocks at moderate
charges, particulars of which may be had
on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 43,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .. 18,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Amoy-Hsiao Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay Nagasaki
Calcutta Mowchow
Changchun New York
Dairen (Dalny) Osaka
Hankow Peking
Hongkong Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow San Francisco
Kobe Shanghai
Koyang Tientsin
London Tientsin
Lyons Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. Harbin (North
U.S.A. Manchuria).
CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for
approved customers and interest is
allowed on two per cent. per annum
on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to
Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount
of half-yearly interest is not less than
Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for
one year and shorter periods on terms
which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and
BANKING business transacted.
S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. Rs. 2,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—
28, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta Coochin Zanzibar
Bombay Chittagong Mombasa
Madras Chingong Nairobi
Karachi Mandalay Nakuru
Lahore Colombo Kisumu
Amritsar Kandy Jinja
Delhi Newara-Eliya Kampala
Cawnpore Aden (Camp). Eutebe
Tuticorin Aden (Steamer point).
FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank re-
ceives deposits fixed for one year
and shorter periods at rates of interest to
be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are
opened for approved customers, and in-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to
Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed,
when the sum accrued does not amount to
Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the
principal cities of Europe, India, China,
Africa and Australia, purchased and col-
lected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head
Office and Branches; if the Bank and on
the principal Cities of Europe, Africa,
America and Australia. Remittances may
be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and
sale of Government Securities and Stocks,
and Shares, and receives same for custody,
realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted
on approved securities.
Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CON-
QUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions,
etc., on Questions regarding Giras,
Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Possession of a large service of table silver and electro-
plated ware would lend an impression of variety, but

HAWKES CUT GLASS

will add DIVERSITY to VARIETY in the decoration of
the table.

No hostess is content with the fact that the meals in
her home are well cooked: she will show watchful concern
that they are well served, and she will appreciate also
the knowledge that dainty table equipment and skillful
service does much to enhance the enjoyment of the fare pro-
vided. Its dissimilitude to silver and electro-plated ware
gives Hawkes Cut Glass exquisite tonal brilliancy and
refined distinction.

Hawkes Cut Glass is cut from the solid blank mass,
the colour is pure flawless white, the cutting delicate, dar-
ing and clean, the decoration restrained by taste. Hawkes
Cut Glass possesses the index of refraction and dispersive
power comparable with those of the pure white diamond.

Hawkes Cut Glass cannot be misunderstood from any
other thing: it is real.

We have a select supply of Hawkes Cut Glass and
those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking
distinctive gifts will view the designs we hold with special
interest.

SOLE AGENTS,
HAWKES CUT GLASS

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES. C. COLONNELLO SON & CO., 105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consign-
ments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a specialty) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVERE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home
Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and
DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTLES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of
various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.
NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCO-
LATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate,
Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins,
and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable
for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE
TO HEALTH IN THE PAST.

AGUE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Price Re 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overworked brain work,
impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLD LABORATORY, DADAR BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSEER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, Royal Insurance Buildings (Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company's Office), Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1913, at 5 o'clock p.m. (S. T.). To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1912.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend to the Shareholders of the original 1,750 Shares.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.

To confirm the appointment of Directors made by the Board.

To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1913.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th day of April to 8th day of May, 1913, both days inclusive.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Monday, the 21st April, 1913, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 5th May, 1913, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 20th April, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

THE STANDARD MILLS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Monday, the 21st April, 1913, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 45 per whole Share of Rs. 600 and at Rs. 11-4 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 5th May, 1913, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 20th April, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dishes Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Receipts, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 Dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug moulded in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the poggins of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importance of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT. COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazaars

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

At 6-30, 8-30, and 10.

TIGRIS,

THE MOST STARTLING FILM
EVER PRODUCED.

There can be no doubt that this is one of the greatest triumphs of the Cinematograph. Not only is the story strong in itself, but the effects produced are the most wonderful ever yet attained. It is a triumph both of acting and of photography.

THIS FILM MUST NOT
BE MISSED.

THE AMAZING

RIEDL BROTHERS

In their startling

ACROBATIC PERFORMANCE.

COME & SEE THESE

KINGS OF THE AIR.

MUSIC CONCERT

AT

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

The Band of the

a.s. "CLEVELAND,"

by kind permission of

Capt. TH. KIER,

Commander, a.s. "CLEVELAND,"

will play a selected programme

from 7 to 9 p.m. and from 10 to 12 p.m.

on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1913

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAITY THEATRE.

THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT, TWO HOUSES,

6-30 to 8-30 and 10 to 12.

NAT CLIFFORD

IN HIS LATEST "HITS."

MELROSE & FRANKLIN

England's Premier Comedy Duo

DOT AND CYN

In their Musical Duologue.

AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.

THE WEAKER VESSEL

a Drama that will grip you.

2 FASCINATING 2

FULL COMPLEMENT OF COMICS.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

TEE "ALCAZAR,"

EDWARDS THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

1 MINUTE WALK FROM MAIDAN.

Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE BIGGEST NOVELTY THAT HAS

EVER BEEN SEEN IN THE EAST.

LOÏE FULLER

(MULLE LYGIE)

LOÏE FULLER

THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.

SIR MARK ANTON

WILL PRESENT A PROTEAN SKETCH

CHASING THE BURGLAR.

Followed by Sir Mark's Impersonations of

A MUSIC HALL COMPANY.

AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.

THE RED STAIN

AND

MOST POWERFUL DRAMA.

FULL COMPLEMENT OF COMICS.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd." at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Commencing SATURDAY, 19th April 1913

SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS

- 1.—THE INNER MIND.
- 2.—THE THREE DAUGHTERS OF WEST
- 3.—HIS MOTHER

PRICES AS USUAL, Rs. 1. and Annas 8, 4 and 2

FIRST SHOW ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS
from 5-45 p.m. to 6-45 p.m.

GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE
MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Rs. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE

FOR THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.

12 " " MACHINEMEN.

Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to

ROBERT HILL,

General Manager and Secretary,

"Bombay Gazette," Limited.

Homji Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & CO., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary, Rs. 5. Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWEJEE CANJEE & CO., Chundla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EXPERT BAZAAR SALESMAN REQUIRED, by Important European Company. Thorough practical experience absolutely essential. Must furnish guarantee. Apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected, when available to "BAZAAR SALESMAN," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJI STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand); 6½ inch by 3½ inch, Rupee 2½ per thousand (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand).

TURKEY.—Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Gratian Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED SUFFERERS to use our harmless SANYASI'S OIL, externally, for nervous debility (untiring). A Phil. Res. 2 only. Dr. EUPHON B. M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WANTED.—Set of BOXING GLOVES and FOOTBALL. Preferably second-hand. Must be cheap. Write, giving full particulars, to Box No. 944, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. Our able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummeric. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOK-BINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 20 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a FERRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT PRETTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers. Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 943, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—AN EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Homji Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Light, Fan and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple, paying guests. Nicely furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Improvements. Trunk. Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE LEAP TO DEATH.

A STORY RICH IN SENSATION AND UNIQUE EPISODES.

Photographically Superb, Charming and Heart-moving.

3 DELIGHTFUL COMICS

1. THE WRONG FLAT.
2. MATRIMONIAL SHOES.
3. THE BRAIN SERUM INJECTOR.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

CHARNI ROAD.

Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS

PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4½d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—

Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.

1913

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN
UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OF LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excess, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that exhaust and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 1/6, or four times that quantity, in each Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND KIDNEY PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1/6 and 2s. 6d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WATSON DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit. Debitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confining melancholy. Price 1/6, post free from Mr. Lawet, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agent for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, Agents for India: TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Poona.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" "SHELL"

SATISFACTION MEANS

SPEED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO. COMPANY,
No. 27, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Electric Lamps,
Fancy Goods for Decoration.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Armenian Lane, next to Mahantani Ice Factory godown, on account of the concerned, the following electric and fancy goods:—

Wired stars and crown with aluminium reflectors, wooden stands, cane festoon with present King and Queen, star garlands and crown with drapery, pixi-elite festoon, wooden crown, strip holders 18 inch apart, wire cables of sizes, distributing

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. (21st Apr. 1913)

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From.	Importers.
1 Box Sova	75,000	Melbourne	The P & O
2 Box Sova			S N Co

EXPORTS OF SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 18th April, 1913.

By.	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	41	41,507
E. R. and C. I. Ry...	64	77,997

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.
Bank of India rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bengal " " 3rd April 1913 7 " "
Bank of Madras " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 " "
The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 13 1/2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.
The market opened firm and a moderate business was done in Bank remittances at current rate. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote—		
E. T. on London	11.164	
London on E. T.	4.322	
Gold 3 months' sight	4.932	
Do. do forward	4.732	
Do. do France	171.14	
Do. do Hongkong	139.14	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	145.34	
Shanghai	138	
Japan	148.14	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at 96 1/8 for cash and 96 3/16 for the Settlement and closes almost unchanged. A moderate business is reported.

WE QUOTE.
Settlement ... Rs. 96 3/8
Cash ... Rs. 96 3/8

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward, at 27 1/2 and 27 5/8 respectively. New York was 1-8 lower at 59 5/8. The local market opened at 68 1/16 duty for the near settlement and has advanced 1-4 during the day with a moderate business passing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote—		
English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 6	
Australian " "	" 24 0 0	
Swiss " "	" 15 0 0	
Silver (as duty)		
Ready	68 2 0	
1st Settlement	68 5 0	
2nd Settlement	69 0 0	
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	77 8 0	
1st Settlement March	77 11 0	
2nd Settlement	78 6 0	

COTTON.

The decline in the home markets continues. Saturdays closing quotations for futures in New York being 11 points lower both for May and July, and 10 points lower for spot. New Orleans was 5 and 6 points down in futures, and spot was unchanged. The decline is due to favourable weather reports and a poor trade demand. New York operators are reported to be selling in order to depress the market, possibly with a view to buying on the decline. We may see a continuance of easy markets for a day or two but a reaction is due shortly. The local market opened quiet with rates quoted about 1/2 lower. There has been very little enquiry for contracts and rates close easy as under.

For ready cotton the demand is very moderate and any enquiry is willingly met by holders at rather earlier prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Flax M. G. Branch	Rs. 304	May
Flax M. G. Wardha	" 299	"
Flax M. G. Nagpur	" 296	"
Flax M. G. Yavat	" 291	"
Flax M. G. Dharmangan	" 289	"
Flax M. G. Khamangan	" 282	"
Flax M. G. Khadash	" 266	"
Flax M. G. Bengal	" 258-0	"
Flax M. G. Western	" 238	Apr-May
Good H. G. Western	" 231	"

LIVERPOOL OFFERS.

Opening Time ... 8,000
Settlement ... nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Apr-May	May-June	June-July
62	65	64
64	67	66
66	69	68
68	71	70
70	73	72
72	75	74
74	77	76
76	79	78
78	81	80

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The market is quiet and easier.
Ready ... Rs. 7 9 0 R.T.
May ... Rs. 8 6 0 R.T.

RAFFINER.

The market steady.
We quote—
Brown Dull Appl-May ... Rs. 8 8 0 R.T.
Yellow Oatmeal Appl-May ... Rs. 7 0 R.T.
Yellow Gussat Appl-May ... Rs. 8 7 0 R.T.

GIRSEED.

Ready ... Rs. 57 0 0
Black Katal ... Rs. 49 8 0
Yellow Hinghat ... Rs. 63 8 0

FOURTHED.

Ready ... Rs. 12 2 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady. We quote—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

CATTORSED.

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Steady. We quote—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS.

Ready ... Rs. 50 0 0
Tone—Steady. We quote—
Ready ... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWASED.

Ready ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady. We quote—
Ready ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of India ... 1,715
Bank of Bengal ... 1,715
Bank of Madras ... 1,715
Indian Specie ... 1,715

MILLS.

David ... 502 1-2
Kohinoor ... 778
Manookji Petit ... 3,160
New Great Eastern ... 253 1-2
Standard ... 1,215

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay R. S. & T. O. Ord ... 185
Bombay R. S. & T. O. Fire ... 175
Bombay R. S. & T. O. ... 255
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,450
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ... 20 1-4
Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co., Ord. ... 915
Treasurer and Co. ... 450

RAILWAY.

Aurthur Patti ... 138
Ahmedabad Pratej ... 572 1-2
Tapti Valley ... 597 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday—

Cotton	13,428	bales.
Wheat	34,521	cwt.
Linsed	41,281	"
Rapeseed	11,017	"
Gingellyseed	1,438	"
Peppercorn	8,310	"
Groundnut	2,173	"
Castorseed	12,339	"
Rice	64,523	"
Myrobalan	2,575	"
Cottonseed	27,168	"
Mowased	nil	"
Gram	2,347	"
Jojoba	5,912	"
Maise	nil	"
Bajley	902	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 21.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,007 bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool.

Future.	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.
Apr-May	65	63
May-June	63	62
June-July	62	60
July-Aug.	64	64
Aug-Sept.	63	63
Sept-Oct.	62	62
Oct-Nov.	61	61
Nov-Dec.	61	61
Dec-Jan.	62	61

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th April 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 12th April 1913—

Liabilities.	April 22.	April 19.
Capital	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000
Public Deposits at		
Head Office	171,651.49	172,635.36
Public Deposits at		
Head Office	10,172.043	10,330,912
Other Deposits	5,006	5,006
Post Bills	24,210.9	23,824.2
Sundries	14,193,997	14,173,563
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	1,085,531	1,027,592
Other authorized Securities	51,129	49,906
Unpaid bills on Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,946,375	29,678,830
Loans do. do.	36,650,999	37,775,963
Bills discounted and purchased	27,081,533	27,757,448
Dead Stock	25,753	25,753
Stamps	6,099	5,981
Bullion with other	31,782	34,280
Balance with other	53,592	60,693
Banks	43,952	44,912
Unpaid bills	98,906	101,705
Cash	1,419,407	1,437,186

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th April 1913, as compared with the statement of 8th April 1913—

Liabilities.	April 8.	April 15.
Capital paid up	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,801,869	1,806,947
Other Deposits	1,630,432	1,634,151
Bank Post Bills, &c.	124,144	1,89,920
Sundries	1,218,122	1,238,184
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	1,737,870	1,715,095
Other authorized Securities	9,092,438	9,093,623
Loans do. do.	4,099,149	4,077,298
Accounts of other Banks	4,021,008	4,020,792
Creditors do. do.	3,934,442	3,935,672
Balance with other	25,280	27,913
Dead Stock	24,744	24,638
Stamps	14,113	13,822
Sundries	37,489	37,818
Cash, &c. at Head Office	1,626,228	1,612,903
Cash, &c. at Branches	632,293	705,443
Assets.		
Govt. Balance at Head Office	1,16,890	1,16,890
Do. at Branches	1,48,197	1,48,197
Other Deposits	189,203	189,203
Post Bills	35,224	35,224
Assets.		
Banks' Investments	21,675	21,675
Loans do. do.	21,641	21,641
Accounts of Credit	1,021,719	1,021,719
Mercantile Bill	78,170	78,170
Cash at Head Office	11,08,989	11,08,989
Do. at Branches	124,631	124,631
Percentage 36.50.		

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913—

	Imports.	Exports.
In the month of Feb. 1913—		
Weight in ounces	546740	51334
Value in rupees	3,682,843	2,946,237
To the end of Feb. 1913—		
Weight in ounces	3,681,367	1,087,045
Value in rupees	3,681,367	1,087,045

In the month of Feb. 1913—

	Imports.	Exports.
Weight in ounces	546740	51334
Value in rupees	3,682,843	2,946,237

To the end of Feb. 1913—

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SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

14TH HUSSARS VS. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

These two teams met in the final of the Tournament yesterday evening before an exceptionally large and enthusiastic audience. So large was the crowd that many people had to stand. Excitement ran high and the supporters of the Lusitanian team were loud in their encouragement of the side. The Hussars had not quite so large a following and there were many attempts on the part of the crowd to barrack them. Both the Lusitanian players and their supporters appeared to have arrived at a presupposition that the Hussars intended to play a foul game and frequently recurring attempts were made to impress the referees with the idea that the Indian players were not being given fair play. As a matter of fact, the soldiers played a clean game throughout and the whistle more frequently blew for a foul by a Lusitanian player than the other side.

The game was a fast one throughout. The Lusitanians were the first to score. The Hussars then scoring three goals appeared to have a comfortable lead but the Indian team nothing daunted played up with vigour and were successful before the whistle blew for time in drawing level. Though extra time was decided on neither side was able to quite pierce the opposing defence, though there were several very close attempts. Taking the match as a whole, the Hussars had the better of the exchanges. Houghton, their goalkeeper, was frequently on the ball, though he overdid the running out a little. De Wend Fenton at right back played an exceptionally poor game. But for his being so particularly of colour, the Hussars should have maintained their lead. If the team have another such game, the Lusitanian team would do well to drop out. For the Lusitanians, Cyraco and Nelson De Souza played exceptionally well. Johnnie De Souza put in plenty of good play and the team as a whole justified their attainment of the final round.

The following were the teams:—
LUSITANIAN S. C.—Goal Faria; backs Fernandez and Dominic; halves De Silva, Paes, Pinto; forwards Johnnie, Nelson, Cyraco, Sequeira and Leo.
HUSSARS.—Goal Houghton; backs De Wend Fenton and Pocock; halves Thompson, Piper and Rogers; forwards Carter, Andrews, Smallwood, Baker and Hallard.

THE GAME.

Play was of an up and down nature for a short time, the Hussars being in long and hard hit passes. Some good defence by the Lusitanians was loudly clapped. The Lusitanians getting down, Rogers defended well, but the ball eventually went behind. The Hussars continued to hit hard and rush. They got inside the goal and Dominic cleared well. Then the Lusitanians had a run and Houghton came right out of his goal, the ball going behind. Five minutes from the start of play, some quick passing saw the Hussars' goalkeeper drawn and beaten. The first fumbling play resulted in Nelson De Souza pushing the ball through (1-0). Up and down play followed till a "kick" against the Hussars gave the Lusitanians some ground. Then the Hussars getting away showed energy but the Lusitanians got away once more and some pretty passing saw them threatening danger. The Hussars came away with a rush and Smallwood looked a winner all the way but his shot was well parried by Faria and a certain goal was averted. The resulting corner came to nothing. Twelve minutes had gone by when the Hussars still adopting the hard hitting long passing game got well down and Andrews taking the ball on the run shot straight and true (2-1). The Hussars took up the attack again. Hallard made one of his lightning runs and centred well. Andrews obtained possession but only a corner resulted which came to nothing. On passing across the goal later, Baker missed an opening. Then the Lusitanians got down and Leo at outside left closely missed the goal. After the Hussars had paid a visit, the Lusitanians came on and some hustling play was seen inside the Hussars' circle. The Lusitanians continued to press and Houghton ran well out and saved. The Lusitanians securing a corner, shot wide. Just before the interval arrived the Hussars scored again a pass coming from the right to Baker who had no difficulty in pushing it through (3-1). The second moiety opened with a rush by the Lusitanians which Houghton saved by running well out with excellent judgment. Soon after one of the Lusitanians was given "off side." A foul against the Hussars gave the Lusitanians time to come up and the Hussars full of energy came away once more and a good run by Baker saw him score at close quarters (3-1). The Hussars secured a short corner. The Lusitanians came down in force and loudly claimed for goal; in fact, there was too much claiming altogether on their side. They continued to press till Baker once more getting away for the Hussars, put in a hot shot that passed just outside the post. The Hussars maintained pressure and Hallard getting a pass got in well but the ball was hit behind. Up and down play followed till the Lusitanians coming down on the left wing, Houghton was responsible for three magnificent saves one after another, three separate forwards having three separate shots. The Lusitanians were soon back, Nelson De Souza making a fine run, De Wend Fenton failed badly. Houghton ran out and missed, and the ball eventually trickled through (3-3). Three minutes later Nelson De Souza got down and scored, though the goal looked like an outside one (3-3). Up and down play followed till the Hussars coming on secured a corner which came to nothing. A long hit saw a bully in the Hussars' 25 and for some time the Lusitanians held their opponents in. They secured a short corner which came to nothing. The Lusitanians still pressed eventually a foul against the Lusitanians relieved the pressure but almost immediately after Nelson De Souza took the ball down and with the goalkeeper out of the way, almost scored. Then Smallwood of the Hussars got away and after getting well inside the circle put in a feeble shot that was easily saved. Time arrived with the score standing (3-3).

Extra time being decided on, the teams changed ends. Hallard got well away and the soldiers were inside the circle but lost at the last moment. The Hussars were soon back and Hallard had a shot that resulted in a corner. Then the same player got down again and had another shot which the goalkeeper stopped. He was allowed to keep the ball at his feet and clear with plenty of time to spare. The first five minutes ended with the Hussars attacking. The teams changing sides, the Hussars came away with a rush and Baker made a fine run only just failing to score. Baker again almost scored and the Hussars maintained pressure till Paes got down for the Lusitanians, who kept things warm for some time. De Wend Fenton again failing a long hit brought the Hussars up to the

the Lusitanians' "25" and the game ended with the Hussars pressing.

Result:—
14th Hussars..... 3 goals.
Lusitanian Sporting Club 3 goals.

Results to date:—

Parade H.C.	Bye	14th Hussars	3-0
Parade Pioneers "B"	Bye	Lusitanian Sporting Club	3-0
14th Hussars	Bye	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
2nd Dorset Regt.	Dorsets	14th Hussars	5-0
B.E. Society P.A.P.	5-0	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Calcutta Customs	Calcutta	14th Hussars	5-1
R.G. & A. Colaba	5-1	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
1st Middlesex Regt.	G.M.C.	14th Hussars	2-2
Grant Medical Col.	2-2	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Pioneers H.C.	Pioneers	14th Hussars	2-1
Parade Pioneers "A"	H.C. 2-1	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Aliphath College	Customs	14th Hussars	2-0
Bombay Customs	2-0	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Bombay Police	R.I.	14th Hussars	3-1
Royal Irish Rifles	3-1	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Byculla Inst.	Byculla	14th Hussars	6-0
Grasslands	6-0	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Sherwood Forest	S.F.	14th Hussars	5-0
Bombay Gym "A"	5-0	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Hornets	Hornets	14th Hussars	3-1
Cyclists H.C.	3-1	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Lusitanian S.C.	Bye	14th Hussars	5-0
Mahomedans H.C.	Bye	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0
Bombay Gym "A"	Bye	14th Hussars	5-0
Institute L.I.	Bye	Parade Pioneers "A"	3-0

All matches will start punctually at 5-40 p.m.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA April 21.

Three games were played on Saturday last. In the match between the Burma Infantry and Sibpur the former won after a very fast game by two goals to one. La Martinere sprang a surprise on the St. Xavier's by beating them by three to love and Dalhousie drew with the Rangers by two all. Of to-day's games, that between the Rovers Rangers A. was the best. The Indian team played a superb game, and penned their opponents within the circle for about thirty-five minutes. The Rovers, however, lost by two goals to one. The third scored for Rovers and Rossetti for Rangers. The E.N.R. drew with Greer Sporting, a goal each. The Police beat Measur by a goal to love and the Y.M.C.A. beat Baghbazar by 4 goals to nil.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a good muster of members at a meeting of the above club, which took place at Mahim on the 20th instant. The first event was a 10-bird Handicap Sweep at unknown angles. A. Leeson with 9 kills being the winner, and J.C. Crawford with 7 kills including the handicap taking the second prize. A similar sweep followed for which D.W. Johnstone with 1 handicap put up a full score. A. Leeson with 9 kills coming second. A team shoot came next, after which entries were taken for the usual spoon shoot together with the optional sweep by the top scores was made by J.C. Crawford who won the sweep. D.W. Johnstone with 8 kills taking the 2nd, D. Moir, D. Riley, R.F. Cooke and A. Leeson taking the third prize, the latter winning on shooting off the tie in the next sweep. The unknown trap and angle competition was the next item on the programme which was won by A.W. Noble with 8 kills including the handicap. A. Leeson taking the second prize with 7 kills. The final event was a double rise scratch sweep at 5 pairs of birds. A. Leeson with a score of 4 double kills, which beat the previous club record by 1 point, taking the first prize, and Col. W. Pike with two double and two single kills taking the second.

CRICKET IN POONA.

In the course of conversation with a cricket enthusiast one day last week, writes Rambler in the "Poona Mail," I was pleased to hear that local prospects are cheery and bright. There will be bright and shining stars at Ganeskhind, in the evergreen Major Greig, Capt. Jim Lucas, R.A.M.C., Capt. K.O. Goldie and I dare say in purely house cricket, his Excellency the Governor, famous as an old Eton and Cambridge skipper, will not be able to refrain from taking a hand. That will be harking back to the good old days indeed. Then, too, the Military Accounts Department Club will be strong. I hear of a young Madras player, the greatest bowler in South India, who has been sent to Poona. The Deccan Gymkhana authorities are busily engaged in preparing their fixture list and I am told by Mr. Bhagavat, the Honorary Secretary is dipping the pen of resolve in the ink of hope, while other local redoubtable are also well in the running. The Gymkhana are spoken of darkly as the possessors of good new men, so that, taken all round, there is much to look forward to in cricket circles.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE

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WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE

INSURANCE COLUMN.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Anbury's Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a newborn infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHT.

Yesterday, Mr. T. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Port Trust, charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, four tindals, who were alleged to have sailed the vessels off Salsette Island without lights during the night. Mr. Schneider received information that some of the sailors leaving Gunpowder Bunder were in the habit of putting out their lights. He therefore lay in wait for them on Saturday and arrested the four accused one by one as they came up. The Magistrate sentenced two of them to a fine of Rs. 10 each and the other two to Rs. 7 each.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Gunda Champa, who was employed as a servant in Messrs. Barton and Co., opticians, Hornby-road, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a gold watch and spectacles of the value of Rs. 100, belonging to his master. Noticing a gold watch missing from the shop, Mr. Ardehri, one of the partners, made enquiries, when the accused confessed that he had concealed it in his house. But on the way to his home, he tried to run away, and he was made over to the police. On a search being made, the watch as well as some spectacles were recovered from him. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Chimanlal Manchand, a broker, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 for breach of trust in respect of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 51, belonging to one Maganlal Chhuni. It was alleged that the complainant entrusted the accused with the diamond ring for sale; he sold the ring and appropriated the money to himself. The accused said that the complainant owed him Rs. 175 and had told him to take the amount realised by the sale towards that.

AN ARAB PICK-POCKET.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Haji Abbas Haji Ali with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 15 and two Mecca gold coins belonging to a man named Syed Kassar Hussain. On Sunday night, at 9-30 p.m., Syed Kassar Hussain was going along the Parel-road when, it is alleged, the accused knocked against and pushed him. The latter remonstrated; when the accused said he was a pearl merchant and since they were both Mahomedans, he would excuse him and offered Rs. 2 to the complainant. The latter immediately noticed the purse which had been in his pocket in the possession of the accused, who was instantly handed over to the police; and on being searched, some Rs. 30 in notes and hard cash was found on him. The accused had two previous convictions for similar offences and the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MARK ANTON ROBBED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dy. Inspector Sargan charged a European youth named George Fowler, aged 17, employed by Sir Mark Anton, an actor now performing in Bombay, with the theft of Rs. 180 belonging to his master. On the 18th instant Mark Anton was performing in the Alhambra Theatre and before going to the stage, he hung up his coat on the rack. Almost immediately after the youth was seen loitering near the place where the coat was hanging. After the performance, the complainant missed the money and questioned Fowler who denied all knowledge of the affair. The police were informed of the matter. In the meanwhile Fowler was missing, suspicion resting on him, and he was arrested. He is said to have admitted having taken the property and pointed out a place where he said he had hidden it, but it was not found there.

Mark Anton's statement as to the missing property was taken and no further evidence was available. The accused said that he was not guilty and that he ran away for two reasons, first that his father did not approve of an actor's life and that he knew, the police were on his track; and secondly, that complainant had paid his wages for the two weeks he worked. The Magistrate discharged the accused on the ground of insufficient evidence.

DESERTING FROM WORK-HOUSE.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, A. H. Fitz-Simons, a European, was charged by Deputy Inspector Melville, with deserting the work-house. The complaint was that on September 1st the accused was sent to the Workhouse. He escaped therefrom on the 14th instant. He was arrested in Poona by the police of that city and sent to Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted two previous convictions for a similar offence. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RANGOON TOWN HALL.

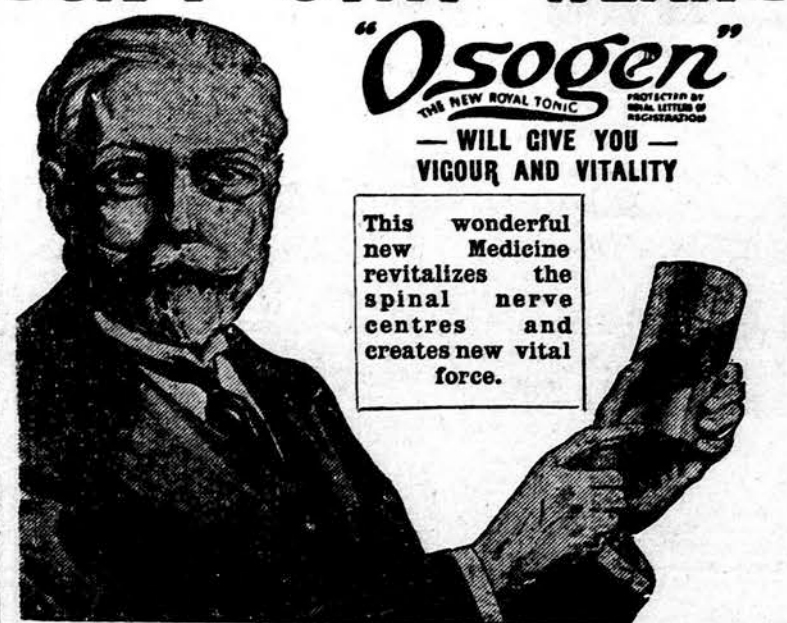
As was announced recently, the Rangoon municipality has accepted a design for the new Town Hall, sent in by Mr. L. A. McClumpha of Rangoon, a son of Mr. W. McClumpha, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Bombay. The selection was made by Mr. H. Selton-Morris, Consulting Architect to the Government of Burma, from among those submitted by thirty six competitors. The reasons assigned for giving the first place to Mr. McClumpha's design, among others, are that the design stands alone in its grip of the ventilation problem, and the other, had avoided a mass of concentrated weight by distributing an even pressure all round his building and thus simplifying the foundation. Mr. McClumpha, thereby became the recipient of £300, the first prize of three offered for the best designs. The other two prizes were for £200 and £100.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported at 6 a.m. on the 20th April, to 6 a.m. on the 21st April:—

Attacks	Deaths
27	30
Total mortality for to-day	
from all causes	97

DON'T STAY WEAK!



THE wonderful new medical discovery, Osogen, quickly renews vigour and vitality, and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood.

This combination of serum and the Glycophosphates often prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to his late Majesty King Edward VII., is an amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth to both men and women. It is supplied to Royalty, and thousands of Medical Men recognise its wonderful curative and vigour-giving power in cases of

Loss of Vital Power
Premature Old Age
Nervous Debility
Weak Back
"Run Down" Feeling
Involuntary Blushing
Loss of Will Power
Want of Control
Brain Fog
Weak Memory
Neurasthenia
Anemia
Kidney Disorders

Osogen is of marvellous value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits.

A correspondent writes from Gainsborough: "Osogen is marvellous. After using only a little more than one bottle I already feel 10 years younger. My sleep is sound and dreamless, and I am stronger in every way."

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A most valuable Remedy for LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all Bronchial Affections is

BURGOYNE'S EUCALYPTUS OIL

(A Specially Pure Distillate)

A few drops sprinkled on the Handkerchief will ward off COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, &c. NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.

In 4-oz. bottles. Specify "Burgoyne's."

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.

FOR PURITY



THE IDEAL AGUE SPECIFIC

Proved to be the Best. Sold throughout India.

Sole Proprietors:—

M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented;

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS. BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. have for many years been large exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, and their services to Firms abroad. CATALOGUES OF QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the sale of WEST INDIES PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence invited. CODES USED—A.I., A.B.C., International, Private, &c. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 60, FINSBURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fog, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a change of opinion was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that his way was not curing his brain fog and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to ignore his dependency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort cost him, until, as he steadily got worse, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a few doses, that the brain fog and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do more work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he had to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Truntpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to keep going on without seeking advice, but as many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a few doses. I found I could do the same amount of work easier, and at present am able to do more than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Exhaustion
Premature Decay
Mental Exhaustion
Sleeplessness
Lassitude
Headache
Nervous
And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the British Royal Family
H.M. the Emperor of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
And the Principal Nobility and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price in Great Britain: 2/6 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
PREPARED BY—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of imitations.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, at all their Branches.

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Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0

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Mores, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Mores, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12

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Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12

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" 1895 (two crown)	4	0
" 1890 (Princes)	5	0
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THE Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 22nd April, 1913.

CITIZENSHIP AND DUTY.

The speech delivered by Lord Roberts at Wolverhampton, on the above subject, should be read in connection with the criticism of the Secretary of State for War, which was summarised in our yesterday's telegrams. Lord Haldane's assertion that the Territorials were, or soon would be, numerous and disciplined enough to perform every function of a Home Army, coincided with the views of Mr. Aquith and of Colonel Seely; but Lord Roberts, not wishing to deny that it opposed to an invading army, the Territorials would "fight like fends," still, with the utmost respect for Lord Haldane's patriotism, our greatest Field Marshal recognised his ideas on tactics and strategy are, to say the least of them, somewhat peculiar, and that he fails to appreciate the requirements of modern warfare. If within the next six months, by all tried inducements, the shortage of fifty thousand Territorials could be made up, if the full quota of men and officers stood to arms, Lord Roberts would still say that it is not the Army which the Empire requires, it is the beginning of such an Army, but it is not the Army itself. Numbers are not enough, he declared; insufficiently trained men, however great their numbers, can be of no use in war, and may be a positive danger. They would not grow better and more effective every day. "How many days does he imagine such a force, decimated by the long fire of practised marksmen, would be allowed, under the swift and relentless operations of a disciplined enemy, for half-trained troops to be turned into disciplined soldiers?" he asked. And to the question he replied: "It daunts the very heart of any experienced soldier to contemplate the fate of such an Army; courage would avail them nothing—except to die; generalship would avail them nothing, except to make their leaders realise with vain regret or impotent despair, what things might have been dared or done with discipline."

Appealing to the patriotism of his hearers, Lord Roberts admitted that the creation of such an Army, as is contemplated by the National

Service League, would involve some small sacrifice, by every able-bodied youth of the nation, of a few months of his time, when he reaches the age of eighteen. But, he asked, on this earth of ours what great good has ever been, or can ever be, gained except by sacrifice? Yet he hastened to affirm that it would neither be all a sacrifice nor all a surrender, for during their training the young men of the nation would be compelled to pass their time mainly in the open air and under conditions most calculated to foster strength of body and of character, quickness of intelligence, moral fibre. They need not fear discipline, for self-effacement in the moral world is the basis of all true citizenship. "For in every phase of human life only he who has learned to obey knows fitly how to command." Notwithstanding much discouragement and a noticeable lack of zeal on the part of those most interested, Lord Roberts perseveres in his self-imposed mission, convinced that the spirit of Great Britain is not so fallen from its ancient chivalry and valour, so sunk in self-indulgent unconcern, that it will only stir to disengage from office any statesman or Minister who "dares to propose this honour-giving and this life-giving reform." Nevertheless it will, we fear, require much more than a mere appeal to a sense of patriotism, citizenship and duty to induce every youth of eighteen to bear arms for a period of six months.

Lord Roberts' contention, that such an Army would not be a conscript army, is supportable; for, it is not for a moment proposed to make service in the Regular Overseas Army compulsory. That, it must be remembered, is no part of the National Service League's scheme—which Lord Roberts describes as a Territorial Army in which not the self-sacrificing, high-minded and patriotic only, but every young man shall for his own well-being and his nation's good, be compelled to take his part and do his duty like a true-born Briton; and further, a Territorial Army, in which, instead of a hopelessly inadequate training, every young man shall acquire, by drill and discipline, those habits of obedience, endurance, fortitude, resolution, and self-independence, which will at once enable him not only to face each day's tasks more efficiently, but to acquit himself with honour in the field against any enemy that dares to set foot on these shores. The possibility of such an enemy attempting the experiment is daily increasing, a fact which will become more patent when the danger from the air is fully realised. But not until then, it is to be feared, will the country appreciate the necessity of learning how to bear arms, or acquit themselves on the field of battle. The campaign of Lord Roberts, plus the operations of the League and the attacks in the press and in Parliament, may tend to prepare the way towards a national awakening; but nothing short of actual hostilities will bring about a general demand for a permanent change.

The ravages of disease and the excesses of criminals are the principal features on which the compiler of the administration report of the United Provinces has to dwell. It is anything but a happy document, for these two scourges have completely marred what would otherwise have been a year of progress and prosperity. In 1911-12 the Provinces suffered from the most severe epidemic of plague, which they have known since 1905. Cholera was also epidemic; and the two diseases together so increased the death rate, that it rose to the enormous figure of 44.9 per mille. This was the highest in any province of India, and was one per mille higher than even the birth-rate. Women suffered most; their loss being much greater than that of men and thus in a province, where women have always been in the minority, the proportion of women to men is now smaller than ever it was. The remedies for this state of affairs are naturally aimed towards improved sanitation. The Government has an extensive programme in hand, but it is at the same time realised that an effective change must be more radical, and must take place in the ideas and habits of the people who for the frequency of dacoity the report finds an easy explanation. The Provinces abound in criminal tribes such as the Sanasies, the Doms, the Barwars and others, who make it their business to carry on their profession on the frontiers between British territory and Native States, such as Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, and the extensive Nepal frontier line, so that if disturbed or harassed too much in their operations, they can seek sanctuary in these states. Attempts have been made in the past to settle these wandering criminal tribes on the land, and turn them into peaceful and useful citizens, but without avail. The principal centre of reclamation work by the Salvation Army is in these provinces, where eight settlements are situated. All these

report progress, and what is a good sign all are enthusiastically supported by the police. To cure the present conditions must take many years, but active measures by the police in repression, coupled with the work of the "Army" should at any rate produce an appreciable annual decrease of lawlessness.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH.

WHEN Mr. Mallett was appointed by the India Office to the post of Secretary for Indian Students in Great Britain, much dissatisfaction was expressed. In this country and at Home serious doubts were entertained of his qualifications, of his knowledge of the character of the Indian youth, and of the conditions under which he lives and studies in his own country. The appointment was described as one of those "jobs" of which the present administration has been frequently accused. The cable which Reuters published yesterday regarding the treatment of Indian students at Edinburgh leaves one the impression that there was something in this outcry. It is certainly unfortunate that Mr. Mallett apparently should have been weak enough to yield to clamour, and at Edinburgh to modify the discipline which it has been found to be necessary to exercise over Indian students at Home. No suggestion is contained in the telegram of special conditions and we cannot imagine any conditions at Edinburgh, which would not also apply in this respect to Glasgow, or any other non-residential university, where no relaxation of discipline has been made. As the subject is of considerable importance to the Indian peoples, among whom youths, who have been allowed to run riot at their own sweet wills, have created much bitterness of heart and misimpression of English life and ideals on their return, we hope that further information will be forthcoming. The reports of the effect of the new scheme have been so favourable that Indian parents, who have sons at Edinburgh will naturally inquire why they should receive less care than others, and if Mr. Mallett has any special reason for his action, we hope he will at once declare it.

THE CITY OF BERLIN.

ACCORDING to a Berlin correspondent, the English word "city" is so frequently used and its meaning so well understood that the average Berliner, when he hears it, thinks of the streets near the Bourse in the German capital, not of those near the Stock Exchange. Like the City of London, the City of Berlin will shortly be peopled after a five-hours experiment by care-takers and night-watchmen, and she will have separated business and dwelling quarters just as in London. The residential centre of gravity is shifting more and more westward and all who can motor live all the year round on the edge of one or the other of the lakes near Berlin. The new buildings in the "city" quarter are all offices, shops, and stores, while new dwelling-houses dwindled from 319 last year to 197.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

Miss Hilda Cornelia Stack, Miss Isabel Harley, Miss Ethel Green, and Miss Alice Mand Hart have been appointed nursing sisters of Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

The 25th Mule Corps may well pride themselves on their success in beating off an attack by some of the wild tribesmen in the jungle country between Myittha and Pymna. The attacking party, says the Pioneer, may have been a stray band of Lisus or some of the local Kachins, but whatever their composition, they were probably confident of success, as there was no strong escort to interfere with them. But the men of the Corps had their swords and a few carbines, and the sturdy drabi could not tolerate being hustled by savages with spears and bows and arrows. So the little skirmish ended quickly in his favour, and the tribesmen may hesitate to attack any more convoys. The Corps will doubtless be highly pleased that it has had something more to do than to trudge wearily through dense jungles, while the military police are hunting up Chinese intruders who have crossed the Salween divide.

District Boards in the Madras Presidency are setting an excellent example in the matter of constructing short lines of railway, and the returns which they get from their investments strengthen their financial position materially. The Guntur Board are now bearing the cost of a branch line from Tenali, south of Baswada to Repalli, a distance of 22 miles. This is on the broad-gauge, a new departure as these local lines are generally of a small gauge. The railway is on the Kistna delta and will be worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Company. It should yield a handsome income to the District Board, as the country served is very fertile.

MILITARY MATTERS.

GERMAN AERIAL SUPREMACY.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 4.

The echoes of Colonel Seely's optimism and Mr. Churchill's oratory had hardly died down, when the dramatic announcement of Germany's colossal bid for the undisputed sovereignty of the air came as a blast from the blue. That she contemplated some fifty millions of expenditure to render her already strong military position yet stronger and more assured, had been known for sometime, and in view of this it seemed likely, that there would be no surprise-packet in the form of a further revision of the Navy Law. So far, therefore, as we were concerned, the increase to the German Army had only an indirect interest. So long as our naval supremacy is maintained it matters little to us, from the point of view of defence whether Kaiser Wilhelm controls a couple of hundred thousand troops more or less. The development of the third service, the air service, is another matter. It affects us directly, and in more ways than one. In making the announcement of the intended expenditure on aircraft Germany has left nothing to the imagination, the objects are set forth plainly, there is no disguise about the role which the air service is to fulfil in the future reconnaissance and offence. The long years of experiment have borne their fruit, and Germany is convinced that types of air craft have now evolved, the military value of which justifies her launching forth and creating an air fleet which will give her air supremacy in the present and immediate future, and very strong probability of being able to retain her lead for many years to come. In carrying out the experiments, Germany has built up an industry, which so far as the rigid types are concerned, is so far ahead of other nations, as to be practically a monopoly. In building airships she is in the position that we once occupied as regards naval construction, and it will be some time before any other country is capable of competing with her.

Whilst our responsible Ministers are talking of aircraft as if they were still in the experimental stage, Germany is acting on the knowledge she has acquired of their present military value and is backing her opinion in solid millions of golden sovereigns. The Teuton is not emotional or swayed by impulse, nor is he easily led away by false doctrines. He has worked steadily and patiently, in face of many set-backs. He does not claim that the airship of to-day is incapable of improvement, but he knows that it is good enough now for practical use; he leaves it to others to wait and see, if something better will turn up, whilst he makes use of what he has got, and takes every advantage of lead he has established. It remains to be seen what this use will be; to what extent is the third service to supplement the army, or to assist the navy. This is a question, which cannot be answered definitely, but the distribution of the air ship stations in Germany affords a general idea of the differential values of employment. These stations are at present arranged on the Russian frontier, one near the Austrian frontier, four on the French frontier, and eight facing seaward in the direction of England's strategic frontiers. The German General Staff do not do things haphazard, nor do they allow questions of economy in acquisition to dominate strategic considerations in the selection of sites. It is safe, therefore, to assume that the air stations have been chosen on strategic grounds, and their location indicates in outline the uses to which, in the reasoned opinion of the naval and military staffs, the airships are likely to be put. The land frontiers receive but a small assignment, not because they are less important, but because the German army, being what it is, recognises the assistance of the air service chiefly for reconnaissance. On the other hand the Navy, being in a position of inferiority must look for the help of the new service not only for rapid and accurate information, in itself no mean advantage, but also for offensive action with a view to reducing the margin of superiority of the enemy.

The role of the airship for offence approximates in character to that of the submarine in naval warfare, but, as matters stand at present, it has less restrictions, in that the protective arrangements are not merely incomplete, they can hardly be said to have been begun. High angle fire is only possible under certain conditions, and is far from certain in effects even in favourable circumstances. Air attack can only be most effectively by defence in the same element, and mobility, and manoeuvring power are as essential to success in the air as they are on land or sea; for, they connote the ability to assume the offensive without which successful defence is impossible. France with her superiority in aeroplanes is provided with the means of repelling the advance of hostile airships, though hitherto she has devoted more attention to their development as scouts than to their armament for the destruction of the battleships of the air, though this too has not been neglected, and recently she has been reconsidering her position, as regards dirigibles which she formerly put aside in favour of aeroplanes, and the present development across her frontier will in all probability result in a further reconsideration of the problem. The latest type of Zeppelin has progressed in the matter of armament, and besides carrying a gun on the car, also mounts one on the top of the envelope, whence it can be trained on aeroplanes manoeuvring to get above the ship, which has been regarded as the method of attack most promising of success against the bulkier and more slowly manoeuvring adversary. What

line particularly will be taken in France it is early yet to forecast, whether she will modify and develop the armament of her aeroplanes, or extend her number of dirigibles; but whichever line is chosen by the General Staff she is in a position to carry out the decision, though in the matter of dirigibles her building facilities are not at present so great as in the case of the heavier than air craft. As regards ourselves, and we are more vitally affected in that our naval superiority is menaced by the sudden development of the new service, our position demands careful revision. As regards dirigibles, the three army ships may be ruled out at once for all practical purposes, they bear the same relation to the Zeppelins as the model Yachts on the Round Pond bear to the Meteor, the Shamrock, and other well-known craft that they represent. The two semi-rigid vessels under order, the "Caravel" and "Astra Torres," have still to be delivered, and are then to be used for instructional and experimental purposes. In armament, speed, lifting, and carrying capacity, they cannot compare with Zeppelins, though their portability, resulting from their semi-rigid structure which admits of deflation, makes them particularly suited to the requirements of the navy, or the Expeditionary Force. Practically, therefore, we are in the position in which Germany found herself when she sprung the first Dreadnought upon us. We have nothing of the same class, or approaching it. Nor have we at present an industry capable of supplying our deficiencies, much less of improving on existing types and going one better.

Mr. Churchill recently explained at some length to Mrs. Burden the difficulties, delay, and expense, which would be involved in starting ship building works in Canada capable of dealing with naval construction in all its branches. Mutatis mutandis all that he wrote applies with equal truth and force to our present position as regards the building of dirigibles to equal or outclass the products of the Zeppelin factory. We have not the plant, we have not the plans, we have not the skilled workmen, and it will take time and money before we can even make a start. Money is the lesser difficulty, time is all important. It is all very well for Mr. Churchill and Colonel Seely to belittle the dirigible and all its works, and back the man behind the gun, but it is hardly in keeping with German characteristics in matters military to incur enormous expenditure on a form of armament, so ineffective and foredoomed to failure. In the past doubtless we have much overdone Germanisations in military science and even in tactical formation to the shape of our head-dress everything was copied from Berlin. It looks now as if the pendulum had swung too far the other way; not that the reluctance to adopt modern inventions is any new thing either in the Navy or the Army; steam and steel only displaced sail and the wooden walls after lengthy opposition, and the first breach-loader superseded the muzzle loader slowly and by degrees.

Passing now to aeroplanes—if we accept Colonel Seely's figures we have now 101 some of which can fly—No. 1 beg Colonel Seely's pardon—all of which can fly with varying degrees of risk to the flier. This phrasing makes them sound more, though it does not alter the actual number of efficient craft. By the end of May we shall have, also on the same basis of calculation, 148. These figures would show, if all the machines were efficient, very satisfactory progress, and would call for a large increase to the personnel, if that rate were maintained, even allowing for the formation of the large reserves of material necessary for the maintenance of efficiency on service. But unfortunately these figures are not beyond criticism, and though we have a growing aeroplane industry we still have to rely for the most part on foreign made engines. That this will cease to be the case shortly is almost a certainty; but in the meantime we have to accept things as they are. In effect, since the presentation of the Army and Navy estimates the situation has changed: a fresh appreciation has to be made, and fresh plans formed thereon. These, doubtless, will make their appearance in due course in company with the supplementary estimates. In the meantime the Aerial League has promised to publish its views on the requirements of the situation, as this outline programme which it sent out lately, involving only the expenditure of a little over a million, has been rendered out of date by recent changes. Incidentally it may be remarked, that the said programme, and the attendant advice of aerial experts does not seem to have exerted any very powerful influence on official opinion either at the Admiralty or War Office. If the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" were the most serious paper of modern times and quite unaddicted to humour in any form, it might be suspected of writing "sarkastisch" with reference to Colonel Seely and his air fleet. It solemnly quotes his figures and accepts his assurances of all that has been done and is being done in secret, and holds him up as an example of efficient and secret working which might well be copied in Berlin. Incidentally the British Press come in for their share of praise for refraining to pry into and publish the phenomenal records established by the Air Department under the auspices of the British Minister of War, and German papers are urged to follow the good example.

Now too soon has action been taken by the Admiralty to restrict the opportunities for foreign masters and masters of ships to make themselves efficient pilots of British war harbours and to maintain their efficiency by frequent practice in the shifting channels. Naval opinion has for the last twenty years been in favour of such action and rightly or wrongly it has been believed that a good deal of "educational" work was carried out on foreign vessels trading to our

(Continued on page 3.)

TENSION AMONGST THE ALLIES.

FEELING BECOMES VERY ACUTE.

BULGARIA'S THREAT AGAINST SERBIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PORT SAID, April 20.

A Greek squadron is cruising off Port Said, apparently with the object of preventing another raid in the Mediterranean by the Turkish warship "Hamidieh," which is now in the Red Sea.

CORRUPT, April 2.

The blockading warships arrived at Valona just in time to avert a famine. The plight of the inhabitants was increased by the fear of an attack. Twenty-five thousand famished Turkish troops are encamped near the town.

LONDON, April 21.

According to accounts, which are being published, tension between Bulgaria and Serbia is becoming dangerously acute. A Bulgarian diplomatist said to the "Daily Telegraph" that he evacuates the towns he occupies, which belong to us by Treaty, we shall send troops to occupy those towns without a declaration of war.

The "Daily Telegraph" Athens correspondent states that the utterances of the Bulgarian politicians claiming Salonia are rendering more difficult the task of M. Venizelos in restraining popular passions.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Belgrade says: "The existence of a secret convention between Bulgaria and Austria has been revealed through the indication of a subordinate diplomatic official. The convention provides for the recognition of Austria's special interests in the Northern Albanian littoral, and Austria promises diplomatic support of Bulgaria's aspirations in Macedonia as far west as Ochrid."

THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

EFFORTS OF KING GEORGE AND THE KAISER.

LONDON, April 20.

Speaking at the German dinner in London, Prince Liechowsky, the German Ambassador, alluded to the efforts of the King, seconded by those of the Emperor, in the direction of peace. Both Sovereigns recognised that peace was essential to both the countries and the world at large.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S WEALTH.

FEAR REQUIRED FOR VALUATION

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan's will makes no mention of the exact amount of his estate. The authorities are of the opinion that it may take a year to ascertain the total value.

[The vast financial interests controlled by Mr. Morgan were once estimated by a writer professing to speak with authority on the subject at a grand total of over £1,000,000,000, which was made up in the following way: Ships, £24,000,000; insurance, £404,000,000; banks, £37,000,000; miscellaneous, mostly telegraph and insurance companies, £40,000,000. There is, however, no obligation to believe these or any other of the many remarkable figures which have been put forth concerning the late magnate. But what is certain is that, in view of his position, he exercised enormous power in the financial world, to which it may be added that he was always credited with the desire to use that power as far as possible for the public benefit. Mr. Morgan's omnipotence was once summed up by an American admirer in the following characteristic fashion: "He is a greater power in Europe than many of its kings. He has completely eclipsed the Rothschilds. His name is a talisman with which to conjure not millions, but billions. He holds more power over more people than the Czar of Russia. He is sought by emperors and kings. He has more influence than the President of the United States. The most important one man in the world to-day. He controls more capital than any other man in the universe.]

FRENCH MOTOR BANDITS.

THREE GUILLOTINED IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 21.

Three motor bandits, Callemine, Doudy and Nonier, who were sentenced to death on February 27th, were guillotined to-day. They died shouting greetings to the spectators.

The fourth condemned man, Dieudonné, was reprieved at the last moment. On hearing the news, he fainted with emotion.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

ROME, April 21.

The Pope is now on the road to convalescence. No further bulletins will be issued.

MESSRS. KRUPP.

EXPLICIT CHARGES MADE.

GREAT SENSATION CAUSED IN GERMANY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 21.

The revelations in the Reichstag, regarding the firm of Krupp have caused a most painful impression in Germany, even in Conservative circles. The manner in which public opinion has been "cooked," when large grants for the Army have been required, is regarded as especially disgusting.

LATER.

The charges formulated by Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, in the Reichstag, with regard to Messrs. Krupp, are summarised as follows: That Dillingen Steel Works are operated largely with French capital; that another firm, the Deutsche Munitions and Waffenfabrik, three years ago, sought to secure the publication of the announcement in the leading French Government organ, of a paragraph about order regarding the re-arming of the Army with machine guns on a great scale, with the view to influencing German opinion to demand similar measure.

It is alleged that this is proved by a letter from the firm to its agent in Paris.

Lastly, Herr Liebknecht declares that Messrs. Krupp, through their agents in Berlin, obtained illicitly secret information from the War Office relating to prices, estimates, of competing firms, for the construction of weapons which the War Office intended to introduce, or which had been offered by rival firms.

The reply of the Minister for War is that the Ministry had no dealings with the Dillingen Works. The affair of the French newspaper is old and has been before the Reichstag before and is declared to be finished with.

As regards Messrs. Krupp, as soon as the Minister learned from Herr Liebknecht the nature of the charges, he ordered investigation. A number of quartermaster-sergeants, suspected of supplying the subordinate employes of Messrs. Krupp, with secret information, are imprisoned. The affair is now *sub judice*.

Messrs. Krupp have issued a statement attributing Herr Liebknecht's revelation to malevolent denunciations by an employee who was dismissed for dishonesty. He is accused of grossly exaggerating the offence which has perhaps been committed by a subordinate employe, the statement protests most strongly against Herr Liebknecht's attempt to involve Herr von Dewitz, a high official of the company, in the case.

The "Vorwärts" declares that not only has Herr von Dewitz charge of secret papers from the War Office, but that he was himself arrested, but released on bail.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILL.

FEELING BECOMES MORE OPTIMISTIC.

TOKYO, April 20.

Feeling in connection with the Californian Land Bill is more optimistic in view of telegrams from the Ambassador at Washington, stating that President Wilson is working for a settlement, and that the Governor of California opposes the Bill.

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver has arrived here. He mentions that anti-Japanese legislation is threatened in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Washington, April 6.

[The Senators of the State of California have assured Mr. W. J. Bryan that all parties in the State are absolutely united on the question of prohibiting Japanese ownership of lands. They are determined to break up the Japanese colony in California, and to reserve the lands of the State for Americans.]

The diplomatic situation, in view of this determination, and America's treaty obligations with Japan, is admittedly a difficult one.

LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.

LONDON, April 20.

Lord and Lady Sydenham have arrived in London. They were welcomed by a number of distinguished people, Sir James Dunlop-Smith representing Lord Crewe.

The papers contain eulogistic reviews of Lord Sydenham's governorship.

EX-KING MANOEL ENGAGED.

BERLIN, April 21.

The papers announce that a marriage has been arranged between ex-King Manoel of Portugal and Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern, of the older non-reigning House of Hohenzollern.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The entire Atlantic Fleet of 21 battleships with destroyers will start on a three months' cruise in the Mediterranean at the beginning of January.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADELPHI, April 20.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 10 p.m., with the outward mails of the 11th instant.

The "Morea" left at 11 p.m., with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

OBJECTION TO NEW ADVISORSHIP.

COMPROMISE ARRANGED AT EDINBURGH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 21.

The Times states that as a result of the visit to Edinburgh of Mr. Mallet, the Secretary for Indian Students, it is understood that a compromise has been arranged, by which only students actually under the guardianship of the India Office will come under the direction of the Adviser.

Dr. James Millar, Lecturer in Pathology at Edinburgh, has been appointed Adviser.

DEATH OF SIR C. D. ROSE.

HEART FAILS AFTER AEROPLANE TRIP.

LONDON, April 21.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Rose, member for Newmarket, due to heart failure, after going up in an aeroplane at Hendon.

[Sir Charles Rose, who recently became Chairman of the Royal Aero Club, was born in 1847, and was the second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Rose, and uncle of Sir Cyril Rose. He had been a captain in the Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's) Hussars. As a member of the House of Commons, he was a member of the Jockey Club, and a breeder and owner of horses, as well as a yachtsman. He had travelled in Australia, being interested in Australian mines. He married Eliza, daughter of Mr. J. R. McClellan, formerly M.P. for East Staffordshire, by whom he had two sons, whom he lost in the Boer War.]

The result of the poll at the last Newmarket Election was as follows:—

Sir Charles Rose (L.)..... 4786

Mr. V. H. Verrall (C.)..... 4387

Liberal majority..... 399

Newmarket has been by no means faithful to either party. It returned a Conservative in January 1910, when the majority was 120; but in 1906 and in 1903, Liberals were successful with majorities of 783 and 507 respectively. Conservatives, however, were returned in 1900 and 1895 with majorities of 1077 and 343.]

THE S.S. "CULNA"

NOW ENABLED TO LEAVE MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 21.

The s.s. "Culna," which was detained in Madras for over a week on account of a serious fire in her hold, left for England to-day. Not much damage was caused to the vessel itself, though approximately Rs. 50,000 worth of cargo, mostly from Calcutta, was destroyed. The necessary repairs to the vessel fit for the voyage were carried out in Madras.

FRAUD OF Rs. 5,000 ALLEGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 21.

The District Magistrate to-day recorded evidence under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, in the case in which Mr. G. T. Scott of the Burma Railways charged Sydney Charles Clayton, formerly of the same company, with cheating him in respect of Rs. 5,000. His Worship ordered a telegram to be sent to the Chief Police Officer, Singapore, giving a description of Clayton and stating that a warrant had been issued, and asking for his arrest. He also issued a provisional warrant addressed to the Chief Police Officer of Singapore and ordered usual notifications to be sent to the local Government.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

There was some recovery in the market for coal shares with prices of four annas up and more enquiry in evidence.

In the jute market there was nothing doing, sales being off business. The gunny market all round was fairly quiet. There was not much change in prices or in the tone of the market, but the values of any goods that came under enquiry was well maintained.

SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR.

STATEMENT REGARDING DELHI OUTRAGE.

A native doctor named Bhavanishankar Ramchandra (45), who resided in a house at Mahalaxmi, was found on Saturday morning rolling about in his bed in a state of agony. He was immediately taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of sulphuric acid poisoning. A few hours after admission he died.

An inquest was held on the body at which Capt. H. W. E. Prescott, the house surgeon, said that the deceased was in a state of collapse when he was brought to the hospital. The deceased told Capt. Prescott that he took the acid of his own accord, because he said, he had been locked up when he had gone to Delhi in connection with the bomb incident. The doctor was of opinion the deceased was of unsound mind, and other evidence at the inquest also showed that the deceased had shown symptoms of insanity during the last four months.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by taking sulphuric acid, while in an unsound state of mind.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

CAPT. SPITTA'S CASE RESUMED.

A DOUBTFUL POINT OF PROCEDURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 21.

When the court reassembled this morning, the trial of Captain Spitta was resumed. The prosecutor wished to go on with the second and third charge sheets against the accused, to which the defence objected, stating that permission for the third charge sheet being taken together had been obtained.

The Judge-Advocate said the court could not stop the trial on the other charges without the consent of the convening authority.

A telegram was then despatched to Simla, enquiring whether as the prosecution on the first charge sheet had been advanced considerably, there would be any objection to that evidence being made applicable to the second and third charge sheets.

It was resolved to complete the prosecution evidence on the first charge sheet and the Prosecutor recalled (Captain F. B. Leman to prove the Calcutta house rent account in respect of which two items had been brought to light in Mahomed Areeb's evidence. Capt. Leman then went into the box and produced the accounts in support of the allegations made by the prosecution.

At this stage the court adjourned for lunch.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

REPLY TO FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAKHORE, April 21.

There were differences among the Punjab Hindus about presenting a farewell address to Sir Louis Dane on behalf of the community on the eve of his Honor's departure for Simla.

A large deputation, consisting of all the leading Hindus of the Province, waited on him at Government House with a valedictory address. Replying, his Honor said the Punjab Hindus, specially those of the western half of the Province, were most intelligent and energetic, and were great assets of the Province, which it certainly could not regret that all classes could not have united in a joint address, as it would have been an earnest of that future harmony which he earnestly desired to see them achieve.

DROWNED AT SWIMMING LESSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April 21.

Inspector T. Srinivasa Row, of the Mysore Police, who was in charge of the ji-jiten class at Bangalore, was drowned in the Kemptembudi tank, near the city to-day, while taking a first lesson in swimming. Although four others were with him, efforts to save him were not successful, and it was three hours before the body was recovered.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Capt. M. S. Hewitt, S. & T. Corps, to be assistant officer in charge supplies, Bangalore Division.

Major R. L. Vender Gucht, S. & T. Corps, to be assistant to the A. D. of S. & T. Corps, Bangalore Division.

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Daly, I. M. S., assumed duties of offg. A. D. of M. S. 5th Division, on 7th April.

Major H. Tatum, 101st Grenadiers, assumed duties of offg. G. S. O. (2) Bangalore, on 5th April.

Major A. E. St. V. Pollard, 1st Border Regiment, to officiate as D. A. G., Burma Division, on 14th April.

Major E. N. Obbard took over duties of Asst. Director of Grass Farms, 6th Division, on 1st April.

Colonel F. J. Fowler, D. S. O., 187th Light Infantry, assumed command of Belgaum Brigade, on 14th April.

Colonel J. M. Stewart, A. Q. M. G., to officiate as G. S. O. (1) Burma Division, on 14th April.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Nepean, 123rd Rifles, to officiate as A. Q. M. G., Burma Division, on 14th April.

Lieut. C. O. Harvey, 38th Horse, to be Aide-de-Camp to H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

Major-General C. J. Mellis, V. C., C.B., assumed command of 2nd Quetta (Infantry) Brigade, on 10th April.

REGIMENTAL.

Adon Troop—Capt. A. C. Ross, 20th Horse, to officiate as Commandant.

43rd Regiment—Capt. G. N. Thompson to officiate as Quarter Master.

27th Light Cavalry—Major A. F. Henderson, to officiate as Commandant, vice Colonel R. H. D. Thring, vacated.

Major G. R. P. Wheatley, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major J. B. Walker, D. S. O., General Staff Officer (I) Burma Division, 4 months, 2 days, ex. India.

Major A. S. W. Moffat, 1st Border Regiment, 1 year, ex. India.

Lieut. J. Forbes-Robertson, 1st Border Regiment, 1 year, ex. India.

Lieut. J. H. Crofton, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, 8 months, ex. India.

Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Birdwood, 39th Horse, 220 days, ex. India.

Major A. Hewlett, 39th Horse, 215 days, ex. India.

Capt. L. D. Rollins, 96th Infantry, 223 days, ex. India M. C.

Capt. G. T. E. 107th Pioneers, 225 days, in and ex. India.

Lieut. E. H. Evans, 125th Rifles, 223 days, ex. India.

Major B. St. J. Clarkson, D. A. G., Burma Division, 6 months, ex. India.

Colonel H. B. Walker, D. S. O., General Staff Officer (I) Burma Division, 4 months, 2 days, ex. India.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

SEARCH FOR OIL.

*MELBOURNE, April 7.

The strenuous campaign that will precede the Federal elections on May 31 was opened last night when the Prime Minister delivered his policy speech. The interest of the people of Australia generally in the ensuing contest is centred in two questions of the broadest significance—first, whether the Labor Party shall be continued in office with a mandate to meet the most of their opportunities to pass further socialistic measures; and secondly, whether in accordance with the referendum proposals the Commonwealth Constitution shall be reconstituted in a new direction, so as to facilitate such legislation. Despite the fact that the Prime Minister's appeal for consideration of the referendum on purely national grounds, it is impossible to exclude from view its party aspect. Not long ago it was stated, in effect, that, without the proposed revolution of the basis of Federalism, the Labor Party would have nothing to go on with, but Mr. Fisher makes it clear that the defeat of the referendum proposals will not necessarily involve the resignation of the Government. Even if the proposals of Australia reject the constitutional proposals and the Labor Party return Ministers with a Parliamentary majority in which even the Government are evidently prepared to do the best they can within the limits they object to. Such an extraordinary situation is of course possible under the form of the Australian Constitution, but for a Ministry to remain in office when the most vital part of its policy has been rejected at the polls is scarcely compatible with the traditional spirit of responsible government. Federal Ministers make no pretence of disguising the real effect of the contemplated alterations, but the truth is that neither the referendum scheme nor a revising National Convention is necessary. In some comparatively minor particulars it may be desirable to.

ADD TO THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

but for the wreckage of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution there is no justification in the actual needs of either of States or of Commonwealth. The High Court's decision in the Harvester case showed that the Labor Party could not be introduced without a constitutional amendment. Mr. Fisher states that the Government intend to carry this reform of the fiscal system if the referendum proposals are agreed to. But all that is wanted—a new system of equalising industrial conditions in the States where varying State laws lead to unequal competition—can be effected without the Commonwealth taking complete control of trade, industry, and, in all their local details as well as the weather conditions. The Prime Minister adds that, if the referendum questions are not answered in the affirmative, the Government will take an early opportunity of revising the tariff so as to give effective protection to Australian industries. It appears, therefore, that Ministers have at last come down definitely in favor of effective protection, whether old or new and that the excuse previously given for shelving the question of tariff revision no longer holds. Ministers will also deal with the sugar question again when Queensland passes labor laws of the desired type. The rest of the Government programme though it contains some interesting features, is similarly of an unsensational nature. Even the most important of these, Commonwealth steamship lines is a new socialistic departure for which the public have been prepared. The questions of consolidating the public debts and unifying the railway gauges are to be approached as steps towards the medium of commonwealth and the telephone service is to be further popularised.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING DEFENDED.

In the course of an address in the Adelaide Town Hall on March 28, the Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce) made particular reference to the universal training movement. He said there were some people who asked, "Why should the Labor Party take up the policy of defence?" He would try to give some of the reasons. The Labor Party claimed to be a party of democracy. In the Federal Parliament the people had supreme control, and at the ballot box they could declare just what the Parliament should be. A natural outcome of the principle of one man one vote was that of one right for one man and the responsibility to follow up the consequences of that vote.

Sensor Pearce—Another phase of the question was the suggestion that they should resort to arbitration. He believed in that principle, but just as it took two to make a quarrel, so likewise it would take two to arbitrate. It was no use Australia saying, "We would arbitrate on certain questions unless their opponents agreed. And again, would they be satisfied to arbitrate on a White Australia? Sensor Pearce ventured to think not. If a referendum were taken on that vital subject, there would be 999 'noes' to one 'yes.' The question left no room for a compromise, because their national life depended on the maintenance of a White Australia. There was only one alternative if an Asiatic nation demanded arbitration on that principle, and that was to fight for a White Australia.

Sensor Pearce said the Government had nothing to hide. They had nothing to be ashamed of, and he was not afraid to stand up to the issue. He would be called on to make some objection was taken to the scheme because it touched the boys.

Sensor Pearce wished them to remember that, if Australians were called upon to fight, they would be required to be called on to fight, and if they were untrained they would simply court defeat. This system would give Australia a trained army, and the only alternative would be conscription. Without this scheme there would have to be a standing army, the men of which would be required to be trained in life, industrially and politically, and the problem they had to face was to give the men such a training that they would be able to take the field with some show of success against men trained under a system of conscription.

THE SEARCH FOR OIL.

Mr. R. J. Burns, of West-terrace Adelaide writes as follows to the Streaky Bay paper concerning the prospects of finding oil on Eyre Peninsula.

"Some 40 years ago my father discovered a spring of bitumen on the beach within

the vicinity of Mount Greenly, about 80 miles from Port Lincoln. At the time he was in the employ of the late Mr. Price Manifold, of Warrar station. He went fishing, and on his return, following the beach, came across a large black object, which he at first thought was the charred stump of a tree. Closer examination, however, showed it to be a large black, tarry mass of bitumen. It stood fully 4 or 5 ft. high, and had brought some large white sandstone rocks up with it, which seemed to be holding it up. On the top of the mass was a dead albatross, which had settled there, and become struck to the quickly rising and falling in the middle, and quite soft; in fact, it was slowly oozing them. My father brought some home. It smelt like kerosene and burnt like a torch when a match was applied to it. He showed the bitumen to several people at the time, but no one in those days took any notice of these things. Consequently my father never went near the place again until many years after. He had marked it, but meanwhile the sand had drifted over it. He always intended to go back, but as he became more flush of money, to look for the flow of oil by boring, but death intervened. He took me to the place where the spring of bitumen once showed above the surface in the manner described. Mr. Burns and his father, who was with him, joined me on a recent visit to the locality, and we found the exact spot where the petroleum flow occurred. Nearby we discovered several large springs with oil floating on the surface and emptying into Collins Bay. The springs ooze out of a grey, white pipe-like formation. To the east of this is black, oily-looking sand, which smells like machine oil. Near the springs I gathered, in the presence of several other gentlemen living in the district, large pieces of asphaltum, which were quite soft and new-looking. These evidently had broken away from the main spring. In the face of all these solid proofs, I find it impossible to agree with Mr. L. K. Ward's opinion as to the asphaltum and oil materials found being artificial products. I, as well as dozens of old Port Lincoln residents, who saw the bitumen my father had in his possession, having brought it from the springs, are quite sure that these are not artificial products washed ashore at this particular spot. However, boring operations are being proceeded with, and I feel sure oil will be found in large quantities."

THE COMMANDER OF DR. MAWSON'S RELIEF PARTY (CAPTAIN DAVIS) ON ARRIVAL AT MELBOURNE EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND, WAS VIEWED. He explained that he had come to Melbourne to confer with Professor Orme Mawson, vice president of the Mawson Advisory Committee, regarding the future programme of work he intended to carry out. He was not able to bring Dr. Mawson back with him, but was indeed a very great disappointment, but from wireless messages that have come through during the past two days, which will be published during the next day or so, it is very evident that good use will be made by Dr. Mawson of his enforced stay of another year in the Antarctic. I expect to be informed by wireless very shortly of the details that have been arranged for the further expedition. It is to be carried out by Dr. Mawson, and will be possible for the "Aurora" to return to the main base at Commonwealth Bay. The little party at the winter quarters are pursuing scientific work in spite of the frightful weather conditions. It is a relief to everybody concerned that the wireless apparatus is now working so well. Just at present a great number of messages are being exchanged by Dr. Mawson and the Committee as to the distribution of the scientific specimens secured by the expedition. Directly some of this pressure is off the apparatus Mr. Barrachi has made arrangements to transmit time signals to Dr. Mawson's base so as to establish a radio link between the two parties. That will be a most valuable piece of work. (Captain Davis said he was leaving almost immediately for England on business connected with the expedition. He hoped to return early in September, when the "Aurora" would be recommissioned, preparatory to going South again in December.)

CHINESE LADY MUST RETURN TO CHINA.

Mrs. Poon Goey, whose long struggle with the Government for a permanent home in Australia is familiar to all newspaper readers, is finally and definitely to return to her own country. The Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Thomas) has refused to extend the expiration period granted to her, owing to her illness, namely until April 10, and that date is approaching, the department wrote to her husband enquiring when his wife was to leave and what arrangements had been made for her deportation. Mr. Poon Goey replied that he had been unable to dispose of his property, and that his eldest-born Australian child, 22 months old, was too ill to travel. The Minister pointed out that Mr. Poon Goey has now been in Australia on exemption for over two years, and he, therefore, declines to grant any further concession.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The following Press Note has been issued:—The Chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with Indian Finance and Currency has

bers should not allude to bazaar gossip in the course of their remarks and avoid allusions of hostility and such other charges against members of the Committee.

Sir Pherozshah: So far as I am concerned nobody ever approached me.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas: Nor did any one approach me.

Mr. Wacha: Nor me.

Sir Balchandra: I may say the same thing about myself.

Mr. Mistry: But you four don't make the whole Committee.

Mr. Wadia: No one ever approached me.

Other members of the Committee were going to deny the charge, when the President told them there was no need for every member to do so, and he again told Mr. Mistry that he should not allude to such charges.

The Hon. Mr. Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy said that Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Mistry thought there was no need for an open space in the Gwalia Tank district and the majority of them thought that there was. Now it is reclaimed ground and it is not possible to build upon it for at least two years. Where was the necessity then to oppose the proposal of the Committee? Let the resolution be passed, and let the ground remain an open space; if they found by experience that it was not an advantage of the people then there was nothing to prevent them from utilising it for building purposes.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir said that Dr. Sukhia tried to make a point of view that the Corporation had decided to build upon the reclaimed area they could not now change. The other was that it would fetch them seven or eight lakhs of rupees and therefore they could utilise the money in purchasing other parts of the city. His first point might be set aside at once because when a suggestion was made that the land should not be built upon, Sir Pherozshah told them that the whole question would be decided after the Commission sent in his report. So it was not true that the Corporation had already come to a conclusion on the question of utilising the site for building purposes. With regard to his second point, it might be stated that his figures were not accurate. The land in the vicinity would hardly fetch more than seven lakhs to twenty rupees per square yard much less Rs. 34 as was asserted by Dr. Sukhia.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy pointed out that reclaimed ground fetched money and therefore Dr. Sukhia's estimate on the strength of the price of land near the reclaimed area was fallacious.

Mr. J. A. Wadia observed that on the last occasion he had distinctly stated before the Corporation that the reclaimed area should not be built upon and it was decided to consider that question later on. Mr. H. P. Mody said that the figures quoted by him had not been substantiated by him. He seemed to be entirely ignorant of the locality and confounded the Walkeshwar section of D Ward and the Gwalia Tank section of the same ward, the population per square mile in the two sections differing considerably. About the price of land, his figures were not accurate. The value of the land, he was not sure. He told them it was five lakhs, then six and then seven lakhs and even now he (the speaker) challenged Dr. Sukhia to say if he knew the exact amount it would fetch.

As many other members were desirous of speaking on the question, the Corporation at this stage adjourned to Thursday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ALCAZAR.

This well appointed and cosy little theatre was packed to overflowing during the weekend. A remarkable programme was presented. The new comedy, "The Serpentine Dance," the public naturally expected something out of the ordinary and were not disappointed. The magnificent coloured lights lent an added effect to the dance while the designs of flowers and butterflies were thrown on her dress in rapid succession. At the conclusion of her turn, the building thundered with applause. Sir Mark Ashton figured remarkably well in a new role entitled "Chasing the Burglar." And the impersonation of Music Hall artists, a difficult imitation of a Japanese girl and of Nat Clifford (a most difficult task to imitate) probably secured for the troupe a large following by an impersonation of comedians. This is Sir Mark's last week in Bombay. Those who have not yet seen this actor should do so without further delay. Miss Dot Carey in her act "The Bedouin's Theft," and a party of rope for her dances for which she is noted. The scene opened with a Bedouin camp in the desert. Donkeys and tribesmen return from looting a caravan: the chieftainess is not satisfied with the proceeds of the robbery and her lover returns with a large pack of loot, which turns out to be a white girl, to obtain her release, goes through several dances. The curtain comes down as the chieftainess attempts to stab the white girl who has fascinated her. This "Nat Clifford" character study of Mr. Boose is an admirable piece of acting, while his Spanish Burlesque "Barcelona" made the house literally rock with laughter. Without doubt the programme this week is exceptionally good.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

An interesting programme is now being shown at the "Tivoli." The public are now accustomed to a change of programme four nights a week. The clever comedian Mr. Nat Clifford is performing for the last time at this week at the "Tivoli" as he leaves for Calcutta next Saturday. His new songs at the commencement of the week seem to be the best that he has given out. His "Fifty Years Ago" is an undoubted success while his make up puts one in mind of Dan Leo, "Melrose and Franklin." An amusing dialogue kept the house in an uproar with their cross patter duets and sketches. On Saturday nights the amusing act "Washing the Baby" created considerable laughter. The two new comedians, Miss Dot and Cynthia Carey, whose performance consisted of three songs and dance met with an extremely good reception. The pictures are also very good. "The Weaker Vessel," a very tragic story, with remarkably realistic characterisation, being the best. Two screaming comedies and a most interesting picture, depicting the life of a bird, whose staple food is fish. The Comedian was shown and which concludes an excellent programme.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-nutritive fluid into a rich nutritious food. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co. Crawford Market Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

THE PAST YEAR'S WORK.

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah Mehta presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association, which was held last evening at the Council Hall of the Municipal Corporation.

THE REPORT.

Dr. Turner submitted the annual report for the year 1912. The report stated:—The managing committee have met on three occasions and carried on the business of the Association. The average attendance of the members was 7. There are at present 5 patrons, 29 life-members and 71 ordinary members. For the first six months of the year 12 lady health visitors and 1 male health visitor were maintained, while during the latter half 3 more lady health visitors were added on to the staff and thus we have at present 5 lady health visitors and 1 male health visitor. The salaries are in the ratio of 3,253 houses have been visited by the health visitors, 771 houses for time-washing and 613 premises for overcrowding, 479 patients have been sent to dispensaries and 606 children reported for vaccination. The total population of the city has during the last 10 years, increased very much and the total mortality in 1912 as compared with the average of previous 10 years is less by 2,442 while the birth-rate in 1912 is by far higher, it being 21.96 per 1,000 as compared with 21.82 and 20.39 for the years 1911 and 1910. Plague as the chief infectious disease prevalent in the city after year has shown marked decrease. These good results are, no doubt, due to the fact that the Corporation for the Corporation for the Sanitary and Engineering Departments of the Municipality and the operations of the Improvement Trust and others interested in the sanitary regeneration of this city. While these bodies are engaged in carrying out sanitary projects and sanitary improvements, our Association has undertaken the task of educating the masses in sanitation, personal and home hygiene, infectious diseases, etc., as stated above, and this task is not an easy one and this year, by the way, the work has been done by us, day after day for the last 10 years, and, as such, this Association may also be justly proud of the good results, which are bound to accrue slowly but surely in the health condition of the city and its people.

In the year under report, lectures in Vernacular on sanitation and malarial fever were delivered in places and 74 persons attended them. During the inspection of one of these classes, it was represented that they would like to have a certificate from us having attended the lectures. The Committee insisted on their undergoing an oral examination and this was taken. They were declared to have passed the simple test in the elementary principles of sanitation and were awarded certificates. The number of students in the class of starting these classes for the Bhayes and as years pass by and as the class becomes popular and appreciated by the owners as the standard for engaging caretakers, we shall be able to have a number of men who will have better control and supervision over the insanitary doings of illiterate masses in the chawls. As in the previous years an elementary sanitary class was organised during the year. The class is generally held in the evening, twice a week, and the whole course lasts from 3 to 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the rooms of the Association and a nominal fee of Rs. 10 is charged for the whole course of lectures and examination and certificate. 35 students appeared for the examination as compared with 15 in 1911 and 22 passed the examination as compared with 12 in 1911.

The elementary sanitary class is becoming very popular and in no year have we had so many students as this year and many have come from distant places and the Native States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies especially. During the year a number of sanitary leaflets were published and the leaflets on vaccination printed by the Association last year were very much resorted to by the anti-vaccinationists and at one of the meetings of the managing committee, it was resolved to inform them that it was never the intention of this Association to wound their or any of their supporters' susceptibilities and this has been done. A quantity of soap was purchased during the year for free distribution amongst the poor through the lady health visitors. As in previous years, a series of public lectures were organised on sanitary subjects. Six lectures with magic lantern slides were delivered by Mr. Pange, health visitor, at different places, on malaria, plague, phthisis, and general sanitation. Mr. Orr's important lecture on "Light and Air" attracted the chief. Besides the Bombay Government, who have appointed a Commission to report on the suggestions made therein. Two more lantern illustrated lectures on malaria and plague were organised at Pandharpur during Kartik Ekadashi last year. Early in the year, the Secretary of the Schools Committee was requested to issue instructions to the Head Masters of Primary Schools in their charge to give our health visitors facilities to give English and Vernacular discourses on sanitation, etc., amongst the children, and this was done by him. Our health visitors approached the authorities of other private school institutions in the city and they also co-operated with our workers and, as such, we are thankful to the Managing Committee and the authorities of the various private institutions for their assistance and co-operation. The health visitors visited in all 21 schools and gave lectures to 1,000 subjects bearing on health. The male and female Health Visitors were instructed to collect as many people as possible in any chawl or group of chawls and talk to them in vernacular on sanitary matters for half an hour to three-quarters of an hour.

693 homely talks were organised during the year. Cinematograph films showing the sanitary and conservancy working of the city, tuberculosis and milk were prepared at a cost of Rs. 600 last year and one show at the Excelsior Cinematograph brought in Rs. 651-8-0 in June 1912. As this form of instruction is popular and useful, we hope to extend it this year.

Mr. Ratan Tata, one of the patrons, continued his annual grant of Rs. 500 during the year. The Municipal Corporation gave their annual donation of Rs. 1,500. The Bombay Government have been pleased to contribute from last year Rs. 1,500 annually towards the Funds of the Association. A suggestion was made last year that a model milk sterilizing depot could be opened by the Association for improving the health of the infant population of Bombay. I understand that a private company is being formed and Bombay will be the supply of sterilized milk in the near future. The Association might do well by co-operating so as to bring the milk within the reach of the poor and middle class people who badly require it. This year a sanitary journal, edited by the Association, has been started at Dharwar and the President of that institution has become a member of the Bombay Sanitary Association and copies of the leaflets, etc., printed by the Association, are supplied to him.

Belgaum District has practically decided to start a similar institution and the Committee have had similar proposals from other places, as Lahore.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the above association was held yesterday evening at the office of the Association, with Sir Henry Proctor in the chair.

Mr. A. R. King, the Honorary Secretary, read the report for the year 1912, from which the following are extracts:—

The total contributions received direct by the Pensioners and Widows' Home, Rs. 4,815 and from Churches Rs. 672-11-0 as compared with Rs. 5,418-11-0 and Rs. 610-12-0 respectively in the previous year. Besides the above contributions, special subscriptions were received for the Pensioners and Widows' Home and the Willard Home aggregating Rs. 799-3-2 and Rs. 882-8-0 respectively.

Mention was made in the last report of the munificent gift of Sir Shapurji Broacha, which was the subject of the new Pensioners and Widows' Home to be built at Love Lane and he said they were only waiting for a letter from the Government consenting to appropriate the land given for the Strangers' Home for the purpose. This he expected shortly. He also expressed the gratefulness of the Committee to Mr. King for the work he had been doing.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston and Mr. Glazebrook also spoke a few words on the report and it was adjourned.

After the election of office bearers and a note of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

The Committee are glad to think that for more than 50 years the home, which has always been most economically managed, has provided rest and shelter and much happiness to a class that has special claims on the sympathy of the community, and that the intention of the noble-minded founders have been faithfully carried out. When the old Home was declared to be unsafe, Government came to the Committee's help by offering the temporary use of the building and the necessary repairs were carried out. During the past year, the exigencies of Railway extension required the sacrifice of the building and the removal of the institution to another temporary home. This was found in December in Grants Buildings, Colaba, and the same day the building was put for the present at a monthly rental of Rs. 311.

The advantage of the amalgamation of the five societies under the administration of the Relief Association is becoming more and more apparent. The work referred to above by which a very large saving on account of site will be effected in the cost of the new Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Willard Home, could not have suggested itself in many other circumstances. The fact of the building body and its executive officers being in close touch with all departments, co-operation of these departments with each in the work of helping the deserving poor is ensured, and information is obtained from the various departments as to the needs of the poor and the work that can be done with increased funds, and the Committee, in thanking the subscribers and friends of the Association, beg for a larger measure of support. They need not say that the greatest care is taken in the administration of the funds, and that careful enquiry is always made and charity is bestowed, as far as possible, only when it is deserved.

The best thanks of the Association are due to Mr. R. King, who has been the Honorary Secretary from the beginning of 1910, when the amalgamation of the several societies took place. His services have been invaluable; indeed it is difficult to see how the work could have been carried out without him.

The following are brief statements of the operations of the several branches of the Association:—

Relief was given out of the poor fund in 2,200 cases during the year, as compared with 1,897 in the previous year. The cost was Rs. 6,602-1-0. On the whole, the cost was Rs. 818-3-6 more than that of the previous year. This is accounted for by the larger number of cases helped and the cost of food having much increased.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home.—There have been six admissions, all of the widows of soldiers. The health of the widows has been generally very good. Mr. Chisham is Superintendent of the Home and is assisted by Mrs. Champ. They are very useful to the institution.

The Strangers' Friend Society.—The Home for men is in 15, Love Lane, Mazgaon. The admission were 20 less than in the previous year. It will be noticed that a very large number of men obtained employment, viz., 227, as compared with 105 in the previous year. All who can work are urged to seek employment, and steady men are recommended for work. The total receipts were Rs. 10,011-8-8, exclusive of the opening balance, Rs. 1,718-13, and the total expenditure was Rs. 9,078-0-8 or Rs. 1,649-0-10 less than that of the previous year.

The Female Work Room.—The average number of workers during the year has been 20. Their conduct has on the whole been very satisfactory. Owing to the extension of the piece-work system several of them are earning more wages. The thanks of the Association are due to the B. I. L. N. Company, the Royal Yacht Club, Bombay Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Jackal Club, the German East African Coy. and many others for orders received. The work-room has had no occasion to obtain grants from the Relief Association. The total receipts, exclusive of the opening balance were Rs. 11,761-13. The earnings were Rs. 8,506-10-6 as compared with Rs. 8,186-5-4 in the previous year. The expenses amounted to Rs. 11,954-6-10 or Rs. 686-14-8 more than in the previous year. Much credit is due to Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Wallace for their exertions on behalf of the work-room.

The Willard Memorial Home.—As stated above, this home for women is in Love Lane, Mazgaon. The average number in the Home daily was seven. Altogether fourteen women were sheltered in it during the year. Six were inmates throughout the year. The total receipts were Rs. 1,892, the special subscriptions being Rs. 882-8-0 and the grants from the Relief Association Rs. 824. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,908-9-1 as compared with Rs. 2,167-10-4 in the previous year. This is a very useful institution, but the

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose leads to cough and heal the cure. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates. MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE DAVID MILLS.

The twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the company, at Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., yesterday, when Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia presided.

The directors' report to the shareholders stated that the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1912, showed a profit of Rs. 6,44,884-13-8. Out of this amount Rs. 1,17,000 have already been declared as "ad-interim" dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1913 at Rs. 15 per share, leaving for disposal Rs. 5,27,884-13-8 which, the directors recommended might be dealt with as follows:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share on 7,800 shares, free of Income Tax, making in all Rs. 35 per share for the year, Rs. 1,56,000; to depreciation account Rs. 1,46,000; to the reserve fund Rs. 2,00,000.

The directors hoped that the shareholders would consider the above result very satisfactory. Although the mill had been working at a loss for the last three months of the year was well maintained and found a ready sale in the far eastern and other markets. The prospects for the current year were so far satisfactory although cotton had been appreciably appreciated in price during the last three months.

After changing the whole of the spinning machinery of the David Mills No. 1 as already reported, the directors considered it advisable to order out the whole of the blow room machinery as well, and with certain alterations in the preparatory machinery by the renewal of spindles and rollers, the whole mill would be practically new and up-to-date. The blow room machinery would approximately cost Rs. 53,000 and the order for the same had been placed with Messrs. Duncan Brothers, through their Bombay agents, Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Company. The renewal of the spindles and rollers of the preparatory machinery would cost about Rs. 30,000 and the order for the same had been placed with Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. and Messrs. Henry Gannon & Co. equally.

The mill buildings of No. 2 and 3 mills, with the machinery and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, etc., were insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 68,000.

The profits and fixed charges of the company were insured for £50,000 with the Legal Insurance Company, through Messrs. James Finlay and Company, for a period of 12 months, viz., £10,000 for 1912, £10,000 for 1913 and £10,000 for 1914. The report was adopted.

Two of the directors, the Hon. Mr. Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. J. E. Ezra, retired from the Board by rotation and were re-elected.

Mr. K. S. Aiyer and Mr. Rattanjee Rastomji Mehta were appointed as auditors for the current year.

THE STANDARD MILLS.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, chairman, presided at the twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., which was held at the registered office of the company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, yesterday.

The directors submitted their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1912, showing a profit of Rs. 3,86,656-1-4. Out of this amount Rs. 60,000 have already been declared as "ad-interim" dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1913 at Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7-8-0 per quarter share leaving for disposal Rs. 3,26,656-1-4 which the directors recommended may be dealt with as follows:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share on 1,628 whole shares, and Rs. 11-4 per share on 1,488 quarter shares, free of Income Tax, making in all Rs. 75 per whole share and Rs. 19-12 per quarter share for the year Rs. 90,000, to depreciation account Rs. 1,15,000 and to reserve fund Rs. 1,00,000.

The prospects for the current year were satisfactory since there had been a good demand for cloth all round. The mill cloth had been practically sold for the best part of the current year and cotton for the same had been secured to a large extent.

The directors considered it advisable in the interim of the mill to throw out a number of old machinery which had been in use for the past 23 years and had ordered out new machinery for an approximate cost of Rs. 1,76,000.

The profits and fixed charges of the company had been insured for a period of 12 months from the 1st March 1913 for £35,000 with the Legal Insurance Company, Limited.

The mill buildings and machinery, with the stock of cotton, yarn, stores, etc., were insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 33,000. The report was adopted.

Two of the directors, the Hon. Mr. Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. J. E. Ezra, retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected, Mr. S. B. Bhatnagar and Mr. D. H. Ashburner were appointed as auditors.

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for March 1913.

	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	2,12,611	+ 2,247	+ 4.55
Electric Supply	78,789	+ 13,611	+ 20.99
Total	2,91,400	+ 23,858	+ 8.61

Total earnings for January 1913.

	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	6,16,522	+ 12,801	+ 2.19
Electric Supply	2,97,151	+ 37,788	+ 18.59
Total	9,13,673	+ 49,989	+ 6.21

Exclusive of Power supplied to Tramways.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for first 12 days ending 12th April 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate for 12 days ending 12th April 1913.				
G. I. P. R.	27,901	284,900	284,900	284,900
A. O. C. R.	125	71,000	71,000	71,000
B. S. R.	40	7,600	7,600	7,600
Total	28,066	292,500	292,500	292,500

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 5 days of April, 1913, on 915.61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Receipts.	Other Receipts (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the period	151,000	84,000	3,000	438,000
Per mile of line	160	863	3	226
For previous weeks of half year.	...	...	...	...
Total for the period	151,000	84,000	3,000	438,000
Comparison of previous period.	150,650	83,521	2,455	436,626
Per mile of line	169	847	3	519
Total to date.	150,650	83,521	2,455	436,626

Increase for the period ... Rs. 6,374
Do. to date ... Rs. 6,374

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Receipts.	Other Receipts (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the period	151,000	84,000	3,000	438,000
Per mile of line	160	863	3	226
For previous weeks of half year.	...	...	...	...
Total for the period	151,000	84,000	3,000	438,000
Comparison of previous period.	150,650	83,521	2,455	436,626
Per mile of line	169	847	3	519
Total to date.	150,650	83,521	2,455	436,626

Increase for the period ... Rs. 6,374
Do. to date ... Rs. 6,374

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Receipts.	Other Receipts (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the period	17,300	2,500	5,000	593,000
Per mile of line	9	117	3	215
For previous weeks of half year.	...	...	...	...
Total for the period	17,300	2,500	5,000	593,000
Comparison of previous period.	14,934	2,020	5,350	44,314
Per mile of line	22	160	3	245
Total to date.	14,934	2,020	5,350	44,314

Decrease for the period ... Rs. 514
Do. to date ... Rs. 514

HOME REMITTANCES.

	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	6,16,522	+ 12,801	+ 2.19
Electric Supply	2,97,151	+ 37,788	+ 18.59
Total	9,13,673	+ 49,989	+ 6.21

Exclusive of Power supplied to Tramways.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the relief on Dr. Ross's Bismarck Dentifrice Cream the favorite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs which cause tooth decay. It is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature sent free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ports. Up-to-date knowledge of this kind would, it is needless to remark, be of considerable value in war time, when buoys, and other movable marks, had been shifted. Natural marks remain, and cannot be moved but as channels vary from time to time fresh bearings are required on which to work in, and it is to limit the opportunities for these observations, that the present action has been taken. It is not of course possible to devise any means, by which it would be impossible for the observations to be made and the information gained, but the present rules will certainly limit the facilities.

Considering the very early fall of Easter, the Territorials were lucky in their weather for the few days' work they put in during the holidays; and most corps made the most of their opportunities and mustered in satisfactory numbers. The financial problem was, however, complicated by a second Easter in the same financial year, with the result that there was considerable stringency in the matter of funds. Possibly, there was a little assistance afforded in the matter of adjustment by the relaxations of the rules for adjustment within the limits of the financial year. There is an increasing tendency to liberality in the treatment of the Territorials in matters of money which is indicative of anxiety to maintain the force on a purely voluntary basis. Talking of which, I hear that a private member's bill will be brought forward in a month or so in the terms of the National League proposals not with any hope of success but as a ballon d'essai to test how things are going, and what has been the result of their propaganda.

The Garrison of Gibraltar is being strengthened by the addition of a detachment of dogs trained to searching work, by Major Richardson. The War Office have satisfied themselves of the utility of these canine adjuncts to guards since they made their first experimental purchases last year, and it is probable, that considerable additions to the numbers will be made especially for duty in arsenals.

TEETHING ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES

On Face, Head and Ears. Scratched Until It Bled. Had to Cover Her Hands. First Dressing with Cuticura Soap and Ointment Allayed Itching. Soon Completely Cured.

"When my baby was six weeks old she broke out on her face in red blotches, then her head and ears were affected. She scratched her hands and face and in a short time her hands were covered with blood blisters but none of them did her any good. I took her to the doctor and he called it teething eczema. Looking through the paper I saw how a case similar to my baby's was cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I resolved to get some. The first dressing allayed the itching. I kept on with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a short time her face and head were quite clear, and she was completely cured through the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I tried different kinds of ointments and medicine but after trying the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I bought a large box. She is now one year and nine months old and her face is as smooth as anything." (Signed) Mrs. Fairclough, 119, Pr Street, St. Helena, Lancs., Eng., July 13, 1911.

No other treatment for the skin and scalp does so much or costs so little. A single box of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on treatment of skin troubles will be sent post-free on application to Nulter, Macleod, Calcutta, or Bombay, or Newbury, Chatterjee, Calcutta.

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NEWS LATER THAN
THE MAIL.

LIBERALS AND IMPERIALISM

LORD CURZON'S INDICTMENT.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:

London, April 7.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, speaking at a dinner given by the Junior Imperial League, dealt with the attitude of the Liberal Government and Liberal Party towards the Imperial question.

He deplored the dwindling interest displayed in Imperial matters in England. Perhaps to a certain extent the Empire had conquered us. The meetings of the Imperial Conference on defence and trade questions had produced a most profound impression on public opinion, and had even influenced Liberal opinion. Little was now heard about "dropping the colonies." It was rather a question of whether the colonies would drop us.

The present lack of interest in Imperial affairs was due largely to socialism and an anti-Imperial propaganda which offered the solution of spoliation and confiscation of capital. One of the duties of the next Unionist Government would be to make searching inquiry into the cost of the Radical Administration, which had erected a vast paid bureaucracy composed of its political adherents.

THE STRAY ZEPPELIN.

London, April 7.

The sensation caused by the drifting of the German airship Zeppelin into French territory, has not yet died down. The German newspapers are angry at the mishap, and publish widely different stories as to what really happened when the Zeppelin came to earth at Lunenburg.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" declares that French troops fired at the Zeppelin when she was at an altitude of 3,000 ft., and that a French mob tried to wreck the airship when she reached the ground and would have succeeded but for the fact that it was really a balloon. Some newspapers state that the Zeppelin was subjected to an exhaustive investigation by aviation experts; others state that she was merely subjected to a simple police inspection.

The London "Observer" states that directly the news reached England that Germany's latest airship had come down in France, a party of British military and civil aviation experts hurried off to Lunenburg to examine her mechanism.

The Berlin "Tagliche Rundschau" regrets that the Zeppelin's officers did not blow her up before she reached the ground, and thus prevent the possibility of France learning her mechanism. The paper concludes with demanding a court-martial on the six German army officers who were in the airship.

It is announced in Paris that the French Government immediately returned to Germany the £300 Customs duty which was, under the French tariff, formally levied on the Zeppelin as an "import." In Berlin it is officially stated that Germany has thanked France for her courtesy in the treatment of the stray airship.

AMERICAN RIVER FLOODS.

Chicago, April 6.

The coal mines in the Harrisburg district of Pennsylvania are threatened with inundation through river floods, and in consequence 5,000 colliers are thrown into idleness.

The flood question is becoming so serious in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, that the United States Government is considering the advisability of engaging the services of Sir William Wilcocks, the British irrigation engineer, who designed the great Aswan dam on the Nile and the irrigation of Mesopotamia. It is proposed that Sir William be appointed consultative expert for the control of the flood waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi.

FREEZING WORKS FIRE.

Buenos Ayres, April 6.

The fire which gutted the Blanca Meat Freezing Works, has not done quite so much damage as estimated. It was thought that the English underwriters might have to pay £200,000 on the insurances; but the loss is now stated at £30,000 for buildings destroyed through ammonia explosion and fire, and £12,000 for meat ruined in the refrigerators.

Only the Company's old refrigerating works were destroyed; the new buildings were not affected, and the Company will continue to export frozen mutton, though obliged to suspend shipments of chilled beef.

FREE SUGAR.

Washington, April 6.

A difficulty has cropped up in respect to the proposed material reduction of the sugar duties. The Senators from Louisiana (the chief sugar-growing State), who are Democrats, have refused to accept the compromise proposed by President Wilson that the duty shall be cut by one cent (24 1/2 cts. per ton) for three years, and be abolished thereafter. The Louisiana Senators are agreed that the abolition of the duty will ruin the State's sugar industry.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, April 5.

At Oxford, in Surrey, where suffragettes on Thursday night attempted to destroy the railway station, the explosion blew out the walls and windows of the building.

In one room a travelling dress basket had been deposited, containing a tin of petrol, with an unexploded clock-bomb attached. The clock was timed for 3 a. m., and the fuse had been fired, but the petrol failed to ignite.

The perpetrators of the outrage were evidently armed, for a nickel-plated pistol had been dropped by one of them outside the station.

At Stockport, in Cheshire, where a deliberate attempt was made to wreck an empty standing train of 17 carriages, an explosive gas cylinder was placed in each carriage. One carriage which had been saturated with kerosene was wrecked by the explosion, but fell over the railway embankment, thus preventing the fire extending to the other carriages.

London, April 7.

The incendiary and explosive tactics of the militant suffragettes in respect to art galleries, museums, and botanical gardens, are causing anxiety lest some of the great houses of England containing priceless art treasures and heirlooms, which the public are allowed to inspect, should be similarly treated.

Chatsworth House, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in Derbyshire which is the "show" house of England; Hadden Hall, and

many other notable mansions of the nobility are now specially guarded day and night.

LABOUR TROUBLE.

New York, April 5.

The twin-binders employed at Albany the State capital, yesterday struck work and engaged in rioting in which two men were killed.

The State militia were called out to protect the strike-breakers whom the employers had engaged, and a conference to arrange a settlement is now in progress.

London, April 5.

The miners of Wrexham, in North Wales, who struck against the employment of non-Unionists, have resumed work.

ENGLISH M.P.S. SALARIES.

London, April 5.

It appears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in assessing the incomes of members of the House of Commons, made a rebate of £100 on their salary of £400 a year.

The Auditor-General, in his annual report, questions the legality of the Chancellor's action, and has asked the Treasury Department if a legal opinion were obtained before the rebate was made.

So far the Auditor-General has failed to obtain a reply to this question.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Washington, April 5.

President Wilson is conferring with leading Senators with reference to the tariff reductions too sweeping, and are likely to require modifications in the proposals. Some Senators are unable to agree to further conferences as they differ in detail as to the submission of one Bill or a series of Bills, but this difficulty will probably be overcome, and the Tariff Revision Bill be introduced on Monday.

LYNCHING IN MONTANA.

San Francisco, April 5.

Yesterday a notable case of negro lynching occurred in the State of Montana. A negro named Collins had shot dead Sheriff Courtney and killed with bullets Deputy Sheriff Burmaster, who was attempting to arrest him for beating the wife of another negro named Patterson.

The lynchers captured Collins, riddled him with bullets, and tried to burn his body, as this failed they hoisted it up a pole and left it hanging there.

FRENCH BANDITS.

Paris, April 6.

Further particulars of the suicide in Santi Prison of the French bandit Lacombe show that he kept the warders at bay for two hours by a fusillade of tiles from the prison roof. Many prisoners witnessed the tragedy from their cell windows, and shouted "Vive Lacombe! Vive Anarchie!" when he took the fatal leap.

The French motor bandit, Diendoune, sentenced lately to imprisonment for life, has taken a leaf from the book of the English militant suffragettes and has begun "hunger strike."

OLYMPIC-HAWKE COLLISION.

London, April 7.

The White Star Company yesterday appealed against the decision that its liner "Olympic" was responsible for the damage caused in the late collision in the English Channel between that steamer and H. M. S. "Hawke" protected cruiser 7,350 tons displacement. The appeal was dismissed, the Court holding that the "Olympic" alone was blameable for the collision.

SWISS-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

Berne, April 7.

The National Council of the Swiss Republic has ratified the convention made with Italy in respect to commercial intercourse via the railway over and through Mt. St. Gothard.

The convention is now extended to the whole of the Swiss Federal system. The most favoured nation treatment which hitherto was accorded to Germany only is now conceded to Italy on the St. Gothard line. This subject has created intense excitement throughout Switzerland.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Copenhagen, April 7.

The special committee appointed by Mr. Samuël, the Postmaster-General, to make investigations respecting long-distance wireless telegraphy, is now visiting Denmark and inspecting the station established by M. Poulsen, the Danish inventor.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Berlin, April 7.

The Social Democrats in Germany are now agitating strongly against the oppressive military taxation and expenditure proposed in the Army Bill.

Yesterday 62 Socialist meetings were held in the capital to protest against the Bill.

KEIR HARDIE AND THE LIBERALS.

London, April 7.

Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., who has been elected leader of the Independent Labour Party, has commenced a campaign against the Government. Radicalism, he declares, is the real enemy of the workers and he proposes to show that the Radical (Liberal) Party is owned and controlled by great capitalists. He is about to distribute broadcast throughout Britain lists of millionaire supporters of the Asquith Government.

Speaking on Saturday at the Dowlais Steel Works, in Merthyr Tydvil, Mr. Keir Hardie declared that a conference of steel and iron works owners at Brussels in 1912, inaugurated an international movement to split up the Trade Unions, and secure a lower rate of wages, as had been done in the United States.

WIFELY OBEDIENCE.

London, April 7.

A new crusade—against the marriage service—has been started by the "Women's Spiritual Militancy League." This League has issued a manifesto demanding that the Government shall forthwith introduce a Bill to revise the marriage service of the Church of England into such fashion as to remove the humiliations imposed on the bride at the altar, where she is called upon to promise to "love honour and obey" her husband. The word "obey" must be eliminated and the "giving away" of the bride must be abolished from the ceremonial. The manifesto further demands that the exhortation "Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands," etc., should be

accompanied by the injunction, "Husbands! submit yourselves unto your own wives!"

IN BRIEF.

Cape Town, April 5.

The discovery of deposits of iron ore, which promise to be highly profitable, has been reported to the Mines Department. The deposits lie between Kimberley and Prieska, in Cape Colony.

London, April 5.

A new steamship company with a capital of £1,000,000 has been formed in London to establish a fast service from Tilbury Docks to Ostend, in Belgium. The steamers will commence to run in June, 1914.

London, April 5.

A fatal case of "anthrax" has occurred in the family of a lumber named Woosler, who had been engaged in discharging at London docks hides brought from China. Woosler carried "anthrax" germs into his home from the hides of cattle who had died of the disease; and his wife was affected and died.

Berlin, April 7.

The annual report of the German Colonial Bank states that negotiations are proceeding for the extension of Germany's colonial possessions.

Vancouver, April 7.

At Astoria, on the mouth of the Columbia river, the barque Mimi which had grounded on the bar, was yesterday being towed into deep water when she capsized, and her crew of 22 were drowned.

PERSIAN GULF STEAMERS.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCES.

The Steamer "Bullmouth," which arrived from the Persian Gulf at Melbourne, on April 5, had a sensational voyage. Since Christmas the "Bullmouth" lost her propeller, ran short of provisions, had trouble with a mutinous Chinese crew, and finally was towed 2,800 miles to Singapore. The vessel was saved from disaster on two separate occasions by the most remarkable coincidences.

The "Bullmouth" left the Persian Gulf on Christmas Day for Parakan, Sumatra, there to load out for Melbourne. A few days later, when the steamer had entered the Arabian Sea, the propeller stripped all of the blades breaking off short at the boss. For several days the "Bullmouth" drifted aimlessly about until she reached the Laccadive islands where an anchorage was found. An attempt was then made to rig a new propeller. Before this could be done, however, the boss or hub of the old one had to be removed from the shaft. After a week's labour it was decided to seek assistance, and the chief officer, with an engineer and four Chinese, was despatched in an open boat to Mangalore on the Indian coast, a distance of about 200 miles. Renewed efforts were made to remove the boss after the chief officer's departure, but without success. Then the Chinese crew began to grumble. The vessel seemed condemned to remain on the bank. It was miles out of the usual course of vessels, on a dangerous ground, and, worst of all, the provisions began to give out. The Chinese held a meeting in the forecastle which silently broke up on the approach of an officer. The officers said nothing, but went about fully armed, while the chief engineer kept up a full head of steam and had a steam hose connected and installed on the officers' deck. They did not expect mutiny, but took no risks. There was no mutiny, and still no help arrived. The Chinese were openly grumbling and did their work grudgingly and with scowling faces. On the night of January 3 the steamer "Sultan Van Koete," belonging to the British Imperial Oil Co., which also owns the "Bullmouth," signalled, and the vessel was taken in tow to Mangalore where the chief officer and his crew were taken on board. At Colombo the "Sultan Van Koete" transferred the steamer to one of the British Imperial Oil Co.'s tugs to convey to Singapore. This was reckoned to be a 12 days tow, but the tug took on board fuel sufficient to last 18 days. Rough weather and head winds altered the calculations, however, and when 200 miles up the Malacca Straits it was found that the supply of coal on the tug was failing. The decision was then reluctantly come to by the captain of the tug to set the "Bullmouth" adrift, and return for more coal. This almost meant loss of the steamer, and possibly the death of some of her crew, as the water was too deep to anchor in. The vessel would again have drifted aimlessly in the sea, where the currents run at the rate of 60 knots a day, with numberless islands upon which it might be wrecked. Just as the tug was hoisting ropes, however, ready to cast off, a steamer appeared on the horizon, which proved to be another vessel belonging to the same company, named the "Cardium." The steamer then took charge of the "Bullmouth" and towed her to Singapore where she was fitted with a new propeller and continued her voyage to Melbourne. The remainder of the trip was uneventful.

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

PENSIONS FOR AGED SOLDIERS.

The "Pioneers" frontier correspondent states that the Kabul Durbar have issued orders under which a rate of pension of four rupees (Kabuli) per month will be granted to soldiers discharged on account of old age. The age of recruits sent in by villages in proportion to population, is to range from 17 to 20 years. There is apparently no consistent policy in the matter of retaining men with the colours, but the army may be taken to be a long service one without reserves. The "Khasadars" (militia) and tribal levies are the real reserves in Afghanistan, though they are only capable of guerrilla warfare. They have the advantage of being a cheap second line, providing their own arms and requiring no transport or commissariat such as are furnished to the regular troops. The Afghan army is not likely to be re-organised on modern line so long as masses of irregulars can be relied upon to turn out in an emergency. When the Khost rebellion occurred last year, tribal levies were at once raised, and this system of reinforcing the troops still commands itself to the military authorities. Short service would never be effective in the country, as the drill and training of the regular regiments remains in the primitive stage. Such military strength as Afghanistan possesses is due to the extraordinary mobility of its forces, especially the tribal levies, and the natural aptitude of the men for shooting. To modernise the army as a whole is beyond the capability of its officers; and it would also mean a large outlay of money. The latter consideration is one that will weigh most if ever an army reformer appears on the scene.

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FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

MAIL NOTES.

SHAH AND PERSIAN RECENT.

On the occasion of the Persian New Year, the Regent, in telegraphing the customary congratulations, added that he blessed the day, which was now approaching, when the Shah would take the reins of government into his own hands, thereby bringing increased strength to the country.

The Shah, in his reply, after expressing thanks, said that until he was able to assume the reins of government, the interests of the country would be best served by the Regent's return.

NATIVE LABOUR RIOTS.

Serious riots have occurred among the East Indian labourers on an estate at Berhice in British Guiana. Armed police with a Maxim gun were sent to the estate and a policeman arrested one of the ringleaders. The angry mob beat the policeman to death. The policeman then fired on the mob killing thirteen and wounding over forty. Unrest is apparent all over the country.

BROADWAY DARK AT MIDNIGHT.

There was consternation on New York's "Great White Way" (Broadway) and other fashionable dining centres, when the police, without warning, enforced the law compelling restaurants and hotels to close at midnight. Hundreds of fashionable supper parties had only just sat down to the tables, but the police were obdurate and declined to allow them to finish the food and drink which was already on the tables. There was great wrath, but the managers were helpless and were compelled to request their clients to depart.

THE DANGER TO ST. PAUL'S.

The Lord Mayor of London has received a letter from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral expressing their gratitude to the Corporation for the assistance it has afforded them in securing the abandonment of the proposals for the formation of a tramway subway past the east end of the cathedral, and asking if the Corporation could see its way to enter into an agreement with them—and to let it be publicly known—not to allow any extension of the road or other places adjacent to the cathedral without the consent of the Dean and Chapter.

THE THEATRICAL CENSOR.

Mr. R. Harcourt has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the House of Commons the terms of which are as follows:—
"That the attempt to maintain by means of antiquated legislation a legal distinction between a theatre and a music-hall, and to differentiate between productions called stage plays and other dramatic performances is unworkable; that the system of licensing such plays before production in Great Britain though not in Ireland, by means principally of the perusal of the manuscripts, should be abolished; and that as regards the censorship of whatever kind and wherever given, reliance should be placed on subsequent effective control."

"NO NIGHTCLOTHES."

Sir John Cockburn called a gathering at the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, that he wanted to make a crusade against ladies' veils. There was nothing more beautiful than the human face divine, and yet these veils had awful spots which made the ladies look as if they had black eyes. The fearful grimaces that ladies who wear veils had to have recourse to in time led to the deterioration of the features. He denounced sleeping in sheets or wearing night attire. "Just a night cap," he said was all that was required for the house would not be burnt down every night, and in case of fire it was advantageous to have the minimum of clothes to escape in.

LAST OF THE CAFE ANGLAIS.

On April 1st, the chief of the Cafe Anglais, Paris, served the last luncheon before that establishment closed its doors and the housebreaker took possession of the building. The Jockey Club arranged to hold a farewell meeting in the famous Grand Seize dining-room where so many historic guests have dined and supped. Before the Franco-Prussian war the cafe was the resort of the great men of France and Europe. Since then it has been famous for the best cuisine in Paris. Its chiefs have been responsible for the creation of many dishes which are now celebrated, such as "Potage a la Maitre d'Hotel," "Potage Germiny," "Pommes Anna," and "Poulet a la d'Albion." The collapse of the restaurant was no less celebrated, and many gourmets will regret the dispersal of the old wines, the sale of which commences to-morrow. They included claret bottled under the great Napoleon, and Chateaufort distilled during the Second Empire.

BEAUTY & A NEGRO BUTLER.

Mrs. Julia MacFarlane Gerhart, a once-noted beauty in St. Louis society, has committed suicide. A New York correspondent says as the result of the disclosure of her secret marriage to a stalwart negro named Kellogg, who was formerly her butler. She was noted for her devotion to outdoor sports and her feats in the hunting field. After a divorce, she went for a time into the seclusion of a hunting lodge in the Ozark Mountains, but subsequently returned to St. Louis. A few days ago her former negro butler, who had several times been refused admittance to her house, insisted upon seeing her, declaring "this lady is my wife. I have a right to see her." Kellogg produced a document, which he said, was a marriage certificate. Mrs. Gerhart, then, according to the testimony of a friend, walked up to the negro and kissed him. She never saw him again, and was discovered in her bedroom dead from an overdose of bromide potassium.

STAGE MORALS.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who recently announced his intention to give Grand Opera in English in New York next season, declared in an address before the Women's Press Club that he intended to employ American artists, trained in America because foreign-trained singers were devoid of morality. The atmosphere of morality surrounding the grand opera singer of to-day, said Mr. Hammerstein, "is very bad. In fact, the moral atmosphere is entirely lacking among singers. The old idea that singers must have foreign training and obtain foreign atmosphere is wrong. The American girl comes to Europe to study for the operatic stage and the result in most cases is that she gets into nauseating conditions and bad, foul atmospheres. She returns with a voice, but her head and her heart are gone, and she finds the same atmosphere here. I want mainly men and womenly women for my American opera to give the moral tone that opera has never had before, and I shall get them by using Americans trained in America. It is useless in any way to attempt to use singers accustomed to French, German or Italian roles to sing in English. The throat muscles used in singing English lie more or less dormant under foreign training, and foreign voices have to be trained a new to sing English properly."

LASSITUDE AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT.

During the enervating "muggy" weather which so constantly marks the second quarter of the year, lassitude is the lot of a large number of people. The physical sensation is accompanied by a mental indisposition to work and a lack of tone of the whole system.

Who is there, then, who will not gladly adopt a regime which completely overcomes this mental and physical apathy and restores the vim and snap of life? Yet, to quote Hamlet's familiar words, "It is as easy as lying," when once it is remembered that a really revivifying and restorative tonic food, rich in vital phosphorus, will do this.

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It acts like a charm in removing lassitude and in replacing it with a sensation of buoyancy and reinvigoration. Testimony to this effect is forthcoming in the statements of distinguished men. Mr. H. S. Staveley Hill, M.P., writes from the House of Commons in London, where men are peculiarly prone to lassitude, "I find Sanatogen a most excellent tonic and restorative after the hard work of the session. It appears to me to contain all the qualities necessary for a tonic, which secures the object in view, namely, the removal of lassitude, and it gives increased vitality."

Sanatogen, which can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, should be used by everyone whenever he feels the least disposition to lassitude, weariness, or fatigue.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

FEAR OF MY. LLOYD GEORGE.

Many good stories of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan are told. Here is a selection.

He regarded Mr. Lloyd George, I remember, as a great danger to the United States (writes "N." in the "Daily Mail"). "I had heard most kinds of abuse of Mr. Lloyd George, but had never considered him specially as a danger before," he said. "Why," he answered me that American legislation constantly followed closely upon that laid down in England, and he gave many excellent examples which I cannot remember at the moment—but the freeing of the slaves, the income tax, death duties, the Employers' Liability Act, the pending introduction of the parcel post were among them. "Should Mr. Lloyd George's Socialistic legislation make progress in your country," he remarked, "We shall follow you." He had I thought, an exaggerated fear of the danger of Socialism, but those shrewd grey, glittering eyes had seen more than mine, and he may be right.

HIS MOTHER'S CHINA DOGS.

It will come as a surprise to many to learn that there was a sentimental side to Mr. Morgan, but visitors to his house at Prince's Gate will remember that among the valuable things to be found on the mantelshelf of his drawing-room were some very ordinary china dogs. People who knew Mr. Morgan's love of the beautiful used to wonder at the presence of these inferior ornaments amongst his treasures, but very few of them knew that they were at one time the property of his mother, and that it was for this reason that the great American kept them.

PORTRAIT PAINTER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

I said good-bye to him last (writes "N." in the "Daily Mail") while standing before a picture of his father, junior Morgan painted in England many years before. He told me a story which may not be known. A young painter presented himself one day at his father's London banking house and begged to be allowed to paint Morgan the elder. Something attracted the banker to the painter and he gave a half-humorous permission. The sittings progressed and there was a small payment between each. The portrait was finished and the young man disappeared. An active and diligent search was made for the creator of what is admitted to be one of the finest of modern portraits, but he was never again heard of.

AN ART "POW-WOW."

It was Mr. Morgan's habit when in London to call two or three times a week on Mr. Agnew, in Bond-street, for an "art pow-wow." His time was invariably at noon. But the "pow-wow" was very one-sided. "He was the most laconic of men," said Mr. Agnew to a "Daily Telegraph" correspondent. "He would sit there for an hour without saying a word of his own bat, yet I should tell him a few pictures of great value, about which he had been informed by letter, and which he would examine while I was talking."

FILIAL WORSHIP.

It appears that Mr. Morgan did not seriously begin to collect works of art until his father died. He grew to have the true flair as he surrounded himself with chosen masterpieces. Yet filial worship was so strong that he would never permit anything which his father had bought to be removed from its place. Like the Redolphe Kann who kept a faded photograph of his mother among his treasures, Mr. Morgan kept a photograph of his father in a prominent place.

He would let me move any of his own pictures about or lend them to exhibitions added Mr. Agnew, "but he would never let me touch the trumpery pictures which had belonged to his father."

STORY OF A BET.

A Pressman on one occasion desired to have an interview with Mr. Morgan (says the "Liverpool Post"). He sent in his card back a reply that his time was valuable, but that he would give an interview of three minutes for £10.

The Pressman accepted the offer, and on being shown into Mr. Morgan's presence, made some general remarks about the weather and the crops, and did not seek in any way to get Mr. Morgan's opinion upon any question.

When the three minutes were up the interviewer thanked Mr. Morgan for seeing him, and said he would at once retire.

Mr. Morgan thereupon said, "You have given £10 to see me, but you have not asked me about anything. What have you thrown the £10 away for?" "Oh, I have not thrown it away," said the interviewer, "I have made £90. I entered into a bet that I could see you. A man has bet me £100 that I could not do so. It has cost me £16 to see you, so I have gained £90."

Mr. Morgan greatly enjoyed the story, and told it at a dinner in the United States.

AFGHANS AT LAW.

In the Adelaide Local Court on Wednesday April 2, before Mr. Commissioner Russell, S.M., and Messrs. C. Bastard and J. Vero, the case was concluded in which Muddo Khan, a camel-driver, claimed from another camel-driver (Akbar Khan) £30, which he alleged Akbar had requested him to pay to Adam Khan. Mr. F. H. Downer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Finch for the defendant.

Evidence was taken on March 19, and the case was adjourned to allow another witness for the plaintiff to come down from Hergott Springs. Mullah Goolzeeman, of Hergott Springs, camel-owner and a priest, said he met Akbar at the Afghans' chapel in Adelaide about the end of last year. That was the first time he had seen him. The receipt (produced) had his mark on it. He remembered it being signed at Arthur's store. The night before it was signed he saw Akbar Khan, Adam Khan, the plaintiff, and several others. Adam asked Akbar for £30, which the latter owed him. The defendant said he had not the money with him, and then turned to Muddo and asked him to pay Adam but merely said that he would return the loan when he got to Broken Hill. Muddo said, "All right; but it might lead to some trouble." Akbar said, "There will not be trouble. You pay the money to Adam, and get receipt from him and when you get to Broken Hill I will pay you." Muddo then agreed to pay the loan. On the following day Muddo, Adam Khan, Akbar, and several other Afghans, proceeded to Arthur's shop. Mr. Arthur made out a receipt, which Adam signed, and he (Goolzeeman) witnessed it. Muddo handed the money in notes to Arthur who paid the amount to Adam.

His Honour, in delivering judgement said it was somewhat difficult to follow the evidence, but there could be no doubt that Muddo Khan had been requested by Akbar Khan to pay to Adam Khan £30, which the defendant owed him. This was at the mosque on October 24, in the presence of Goolzeeman and many others. It was not a business transaction, but a question of one friend obliging another. The money was paid over in Mr. Arthur's Store. The defendant who was in a hurry to catch the Broken Hill train, did not wait to sign a receipt. The court was quite satisfied that Akbar had requested Muddo to pay Adam Khan, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BRIDAL AND BRIDESMAIDS' GOWNS.

There are some brides to whom the wedding dress is a very vexed question indeed. Beyond the fact of the Court train, the glistening white gown, and the filmy veil, they have little or no idea on the question of bridal attire. They are aware that unless they can include.

Something old, something new, Something borrowed & something blue, they can hardly hope to touch the fringe of Dame Fortune's gown, but in the matter of how their gowns shall be made, what relation the bridesmaids' toilettes shall have to the gown of the bride, and what other colour-schemes will accord best, their mind is a veritable blank. In such cases it is always the truest wisdom to seek expert advice.

Before the matter is laid before the prospective bridesmaids writes a London lady who will naturally have widely divergent ideas on the subject, it is just as well to reap a harvest of ideas from other of the great creators, who are coping every day with the question of bridal and bridesmaids' gowns, and whose experience in the matter of colour-schemes and the new styles is of infinite value, and is so great that they can be safely relied upon in a difficult experience, in fact, the thing that matters most in such a case. It is by no means always an easy matter to turn the fashionable features of the moment to account in the making of a bride's gown and to avoid repeating the same design over and over again and these are difficulties which the couturiers in question never fail to surmount.

Perhaps one of the most important features of the bride's gown up to date is its arrangement at the throat. In the construction of the corsage the best moderators are proving how becoming the methods of the present season can be made in this connection. The open throat of the bride's gown is not infrequently supplemented with the lace Medici collar, the lace being repeated in a few soft folds rounds the pointed decollete. A rich shade of lace, the colour of cloths of gold, is worn on the shoulders against the ivory of the gown, and this deep and eminently becoming that is often employed, especially for the woman who is not in her premiere jeunesse, and who consequently finds the softer tone less severe test by daylight than pure white. Many gowns are edged at the throat with two or even three little upstanding fringed tufts, which are carried down to the end of the point in front, while for a very young bride who performs her gown cut in a tiny ruffle just below the base of her throat authorities are not a little in favour of the wide accordion pleated frill—hemstitched, as are all the new fashions, and extending actually to the shoulders.

Lace will be worn to an even greater extent than usual with the wedding toilette, and a very new and charming effect is gained by means of the little tufts of delicate wavy hair which reach almost to the bust, and arranged in deep pleats all round, being longer at the back than in front. This for a slight figure, can hardly be excelled, the lace being drawn in with a wide, soft satin sash, the base of which is embroidered in crystals and finished with a tiny "antimacassar" fringe of crystal tassels. As a matter of fact, the craze for glittering effects has had its influence on many bridal toilettes and some gowns are exquisitely fastidiously but with restraint in a kind of shadow design of pearls and crystals, as often as not veiled in some filmy material. The basis of such a gown is Chantilly lace over charmeuse, the lace being scooped out into a little hollow at the throat and edged with diamonds, while over it is draped the softest of tulle in ivory nines, caught up over the shoulders with tiny chains of orange blossom. The beautiful train of charmeuse glitters all over with crystal embroidery.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) have the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

During his tenure of the Home Office, the late Lord Llandaff, then Mr. Henry Matthews, had to decide the fate of the convicted persons in two notorious murder cases. One was Ljapky, sentenced to death for the murder of a woman whose conviction aroused extraordinary interest, 187 P.M.s signing a petition for reprieve. The Home Secretary however refused to give way, and his judgment was vindicated by the prisoner's eleventh-hour confession. In the case of Mrs. Maybrick Mr. Matthews of course commuted the death sentence. Lord Llandaff's exceptional linguistic powers were attested to by Alphonse Daudet. The famous author narrated how he once sat at luncheon next to an unknown gentleman who talked French of the most Parisian purity, and discoursed on Gallic topics in the manner of Montaigne. He could not conceal his astonishment when he was afterwards told that his unknown neighbour was an English politician, Mr. Henry Matthews.

A new and distinctly ingenious term of opprobrium for the Radical party has been discovered by their "friends," the Party of Independent Labour. In the current "Labour Leader" the word Liberal is on every occasion spelled as "Liberal." The intention being that the Radical Party is the party of the plutocrats. The incident is symbolical of coming dissensions between Radicals and Labourites.

Whoever proposed "Per Ardua ad Astra" as the motto for the Royal Flying Corps, which has now been approved by the King, is entitled to every congratulation for a decidedly happy thought. The first half of the motto is appropriately enough, borne by the families of Curtis and Drake, both of whom have distinguished themselves in our naval history. A somewhat similar motto, "Per Crucem ad Stella," belongs to the old Legard family.

Mr. Bryce, in his presidential address to the International Congress of Historical Studies, indulged in some very imaginative pictures of the future. It is dangerous to argue from the immediate past to the remote future, and Mr. Bryce, we cannot help thinking, was on rather dangerous ground in prophesying the development of the future. The European race, he said, it is true, in the ascendant for the moment. But it may not always remain there.

Memories of the Great Lexicographer are recalled by the death of Mr. Robert Barclay, the senior partner of the brewing firm of Barclay Parkings, and Co. This was the brewery in whose transfer Dr. Johnson had a hand—Boswell narrates how he hustled about with an ink-horn and pen—and to this day the firm's bottles have the distinction of being provided with labels bearing the Doctor's portrait.

In view of the fact that the discriminating dinner party, in English, to the foreign waiter, it seems most regrettable that 150 English waiters and cooks should have left for Canada. That fact, combined with the small number of students so far attracted to the London County Council School for Waiters, would appear to indicate that the Englishman, despite his pre-eminence in the calling, is not inclined to favour it as a career in Home and at any rate.

Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Morgan's birthplace, and a town to which he was always attached, is hoping to have the eventual custody of some of the millionaire's art treasures. One of Mr. Morgan's latest gifts to the town was a handsome art gallery, and as the Metropolitan Museum, New York, already owns more of his pictures than can be hung with convenience, it is hoped that some of the surplus may find its way to the Hartford gallery.

The Varsity golf match resulted, as did this event last year, in a tie. It will be remembered that the Varsity Sports also ended in a draw of five events each; and it is curious that where, as in the case of Varsity sporting competitions, a definite victory or defeat is specially desirable, every one is not taken to reduce the chances of a drawn match. In the case of golf, the teams are composed of eight men a-side. Surely nine, from every point of view, would be a far better number. In any case, the chances of a tie would be considerably lessened.

The announcement of the King's intention to journey to Woolwich, the State Barge will revive a custom the discontinuance of which has often been deplored. Probably the first Royal State Barge seen on the Thames was that of Richard II., in which he was passing down the river when he captured the port to reduce the chances of a drawn match. In the case of golf, the teams are composed of eight men a-side. Surely nine, from every point of view, would be a far better number. In any case, the chances of a tie would be considerably lessened.

What Mr. Herbert Spencer dwelt on as a capital illustration of administrative inefficiency more than fifty years ago—"the elaborate failure of the House of Commons to ventilate its own chamber"—was once again the subject of debate in mail week and seemingly, in spite of all the efforts of successive Commissioners of Works and of the vast sums which have been expended in the matter from first to last the members of the House to-day are as far from being satisfied as ever with the heating and ventilating arrangements which, as Sir F. Banbury quaintly put it, made members cold where they ought to be hot, and hot where they ought to be cold.

As the result of the proceedings at the Central Criminal Court, Mrs. Pankhurst will enlarge still further her experiences of prison life. After one of her previous incarcerations she had many criticisms to offer concerning the conditions of existence at Holloway. Among other things she complained that the cells were not properly heated, while she objected also to the heavy and ill-fitting clothing supplied, made to patterns 15 years' old. "What," she asked, "can you expect in the matter of hygiene, fit, and comfort under such antiquarian conditions?" The absence of fresh air was another of Mrs. Pankhurst's grievances. The cells were clean enough, but needed air and sunshine, as well as soap and water to get rid of the "institution smell" which clung about them. "Above all," she complained, "we felt the lack of any human and humanising association."

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